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A REVIEW ANALYSIS OF THE PHYSICAL  
INVENTORY PROCESS AT NAVY STOCK POINTS

WALTER F. WRIGHT



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PROCESS AT NAVY STOCK POINTS

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Walter F. Wright, Jr.





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by

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Lieutenant Commander, Supply Corps,

United States Navy

Submitted in partial fulfillment of  
the requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE

IN

MANAGEMENT

United States Naval Postgraduate School  
Monterey, California

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## ABSTRACT

At the Naval Supply Conference held at Athens, Georgia, on 6 - 8 April 1964, Admiral John Crumpacker, SC, USN, Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, identified the physical inventory process as one of the major problems facing the Navy supply system. The conference report discussed several alternatives, but came to no definite conclusion pending results of a Bureau study. Captain R. Reeves, SC, USN, a member of the conference stated ".....I might add that while we have a tendency to think only of the computer as performing the more mundane functions of record keeping work, it has much to offer in areas such as inventories."

The purpose of this paper is to review and analyze the current physical inventory process at Navy stock points. The research was accomplished by a study of the written materials, observation of the process at the U. S. Navy Supply Center, Oakland, California, and the author's experience as Inventory Officer at the U. S. Navy Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

In addition to the review and analysis, the study relates the effectiveness of the inventory effort with the costs of conducting them. The paper also proposes alternatives to the present program using modern statistical theory to determine what should be inventoried, and automatic data processing equipment to improve the physical inventory process at reduced cost. This latter alternative includes a model program for use on the IBM 1401 computer system, the equipment currently available at a number of Navy stock points and supply departments of Naval shipyards and air stations.





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## Chapter I

### THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITION OF TERMS USED

The Need. During Fiscal Year 1964, increased evidence pointed out the fact that the balance of a relatively large portion of the Navy's inventory of material was not in agreement with system records. Or to put it less delicately, inventory managers responsible for the inventory just didn't know how much of a large segment of their material they really had in the system stored at the Navy stock points located throughout the world.

The evidence for this conclusion was based upon reports from stock points and inventory managers that the percentage of requisitions which stock points could not fill because of a "not-in-stock" position due to "warehouse refusals"<sup>1</sup> was increasing and at unacceptable levels. For example, one activity reported that 25% of its total NISs were due to warehouse refusals. For some of its stock, the percentage was as high as 60%<sup>2</sup>.

As a result of this situation, the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts directed that a complete physical inventory of Navy supply system stocks be accomplished in Fiscal Year 1965<sup>3</sup>. A complete annual

<sup>1</sup>A "warehouse refusal" occurs when stock records show an adequate balance to satisfy a demand but the warehouse does not. This is one of the primary indicators of the need for inventory.

<sup>2</sup>United States Navy Department, Office of Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Proceedings of the Navy Supply Conference, Athens, Georgia 6-8 April 1964. (U. S. Government, 1964) p. H9.

<sup>3</sup>U. S. Government, Department of the Navy, Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Instruction 4440.106, FY 1965 Plan for Physical Inventory at Designated Shore Activities. (Washington D.C.: Navy Department, 1964).



inventory had not been policy since 1956 and accordingly an increased workload was placed on each stock point to accomplish this task without additional funds to accomplish it.

The Problem. The tempo of naval operations today is such that the supply system which supports it and assists to keep it operating must be able to respond rapidly. Inventory managers need precise information of how much material is on hand and where it is located if it is to achieve optimal response. Furthermore, the type of weapon systems employed today has increased the numbers and costs of repair parts and other materials to support them. Unfortunately the resources with which the manager must fund for supply support of the new weapons systems has not increased proportionately. Therefore, the inventory manager must allocate his resources efficiently. To do this, he must first know his system-wide physical inventory.

Although one of the purposes of physical inventory is to insure accurate system records, it is clear that physical inventory has suffered from a lack of management attention. In this connection:

Usually physical inventory has been considered an expendable function, to be accomplished as time, personnel ceilings and other workload permitted, rather than as a vital task of inventory management. One result of this attitude has been the total elimination of the inventory, or the assignment of resources insufficient to do a satisfactory job. The inventories are an end product of this short-sighted approach. Even when inventories have been conducted in accordance with current regulations, there is evidence that accurate information on stock assets in the stock balance and locator files is not always achieved as an end product. The lack of management interest is reflected not only in the occasional



failure to conduct complete inventories or the failure to detect inventory accuracy, but also in the limited scope normally assigned to inventory in the overall management improvement program.<sup>4</sup>

The Purpose of Inventory. Probably the most common conception of the purpose of a physical inventory is to verify stock records with the actual on hand quantity in stock. However, physical inventory has other purposes as well which are equally important. The purposes of the physical inventory are as follows:<sup>5</sup>

1. To verify balances of stock on hand and stock record balances of inventories.
2. To determine the differences between actual physical count and stock record count balances.
3. To ascertain the causes of these differences.
4. To provide data for planning against the recurrence of these differences.
5. To prepare a correct money trial balance of each stock class which will be used to adjust the current financial inventory.

Statement of the Problem. It is the purpose of this study to examine the physical inventory process at Navy stock points. The examination will include recommendations for improvement of the process where appropriate.

Importance of the Study. The implementation of a complete inventory of system stocks during Fiscal Year 1965 without increased funding to

<sup>4</sup>Bernard Radack, "Physical Inventory at Navy Supply Activities", Systems Research Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Aug. 1959, p. 9 (Mimeographed).

<sup>5</sup>United States Navy Department, Office of Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual, Volume II. (U. S. Government, 1965) para. 24560.





accomplish this additional responsibility requires that the inventory be done as efficiently and accurately as possible. With the advent of automatic data processing equipment at stock points during the last few years, the traditional methods of conducting and reconciling the inventory has become dated. Accordingly, this study presents alternatives to the current physical inventory program and provides the stock point with a physical inventory plan which can be accomplished under present funding constraints.

The Physical Inventory Process. The physical inventory process includes all of those actions required of stock point personnel to accomplish the following:

1. Planning necessary to determine what stocks need to be inventoried and the order in which it will be accomplished.
2. Conducting the actual count and location audit (where appropriate).
3. Reconciling count with stock records.
4. Adjusting stock records to agree with the count.
5. Ascertaining the reasons for differences between counts and stock record balances.
6. Reporting the results of inventory to management with appropriate recommendations concerning stock management in light of investigations made as a result of differences.
7. Preparation of a money value trial balance of stock inventory for fiscal accounting purposes.

Assumptions. The study assumes that the methods and procedures with regard to stock record management at all stock points are the same. While in general they are, in particular cases they may not be because of size or whether or not a uniform automatic data processing system is in operation. This assumption might result in some minor modifications to the alternatives presented in this study.



Since the study aims primarily at presenting less costly alternatives to the present physical inventory program and not a detailed methods engineering evaluation of the physical inventory process, the examples used to illustrate the alternatives are assumed to have been verified by methods engineering or operations research techniques.

Review of the Literature. One of the surprising results of the study was the discovery of how very little has been written on physical inventory in the civilian academic community. Only one book was found which was devoted entirely to the subject. On the other hand, a great deal of literature has been written in recent years on the subject of inventory management, control, funding, etc. These sources usually omitted or gave only casual mention of the problems associated with physical inventory.

Accordingly, the author gained nearly all the information for this paper from government sources as the bibliography will indicate. The principal sources for this study were supply system directives, publications and manuals, and studies of the Department of the Navy and the Defense Supply Agency.

Organization of the Report. In order to explore the physical inventory process and present alternatives to it, the study outlines briefly the inventory management organization which currently exists, details the history and evolution of physical inventory at Navy stock points, and describes the physical inventory processes which exist at a typical stock point. This information is provided in Chapters II, III and IV respectively.

The alternatives to the present physical inventory program are



outlined in Chapters V and VI. Chapter V contains a critical analysis of the current physical inventory program and presents a model for determining what should be inventoried. Chapter VI contains a proposal for utilization of automatic data processing equipment to accomplish the physical inventory function. It is important to note that the two proposals presented in Chapters V and VI are separate and independent proposals and the adoption or non-adoption of one would not preclude the adoption or non-adoption of the other.

Finally, Chapter VII presents the summary and conclusions of the study.



## Chapter II

### THE INVENTORY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION

Introduction. The logistics and supply responsibilities of the Navy supply system are indeed formidable and challenging. The system manages many thousands of line items ranging in size from tiny electronic parts to huge anchors. This material may have a value ranging from gaskets costing less than one cent to electron tubes whose value exceeds \$15,000. The inventory of material is in constant change due to the introduction of new weapons systems and the phase-out of the older systems.

The Chief of Naval Material. The Naval Material Support Establishment begins with the Chief of Naval Material. From a material support viewpoint the entire Naval organization can be organized into two functions, producer and consumer. The Chief of Naval Operations and supporting operational organizations represent the consumer of material which is made available where wanted in the quantities desired by the producer side lead by the Chief of Naval Material. The consumer organization places demands for material upon the Material Support Establishment which reacts to insure that material is made available. The Chief of Naval Material's chief assistants which provide this support are the four material bureaus and their supporting shore installations. These bureaus are Yards and Docks, Supplies and Accounts, Weapons, and Ships. Each bureau is given specific missions and responsibilities to insure that the material needs of the Naval organization are met.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has been given the task of administering the Navy Supply System





which includes establishment of policy with regard to the functions of cataloging, standardization, inventory control, storage, issue, and disposal of Navy material. The primary mission of the Navy Supply System is to economically and effectively supply Navy activities with all of their material needs (including general supplies, equipment, parts, food, clothing, ammunition, and petroleum products) required to carry out assigned missions. To accomplish this task, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and its related activities translate planning information received from the Chief of Naval Material into detailed information concerning how much to provide, at what cost, as well as when to procure material and where it should be located.

The Supply Demand Control Point (SDCP). Since World War II, the Navy Supply System has operated under the "inventory manager" concept of supply responsiveness for material requirements. Under this concept the entire inventory of Navy material was broken into general categories of material (general stores, ships parts, electronics, ordnance, aviation, etc.). Each broad category was given to a SDCP to manage. This management includes the determination of requirements (based upon the planning information provided by the consumer organization), procurement, distribution, and disposal of the material assigned (see figure 2-1). Procurement is generally from the civilian defense industry and distribution is normally to one of the stock points of the system. The role of the SDCP in meeting the material requirements of the operating forces was reduced considerably with the establishment of the Defense Supply Agency (see below) in 1961. Since DSA has taken over management of material which is common to the three services, the SDCP currently is responsible only for material which is required exclusively by the Navy. There are



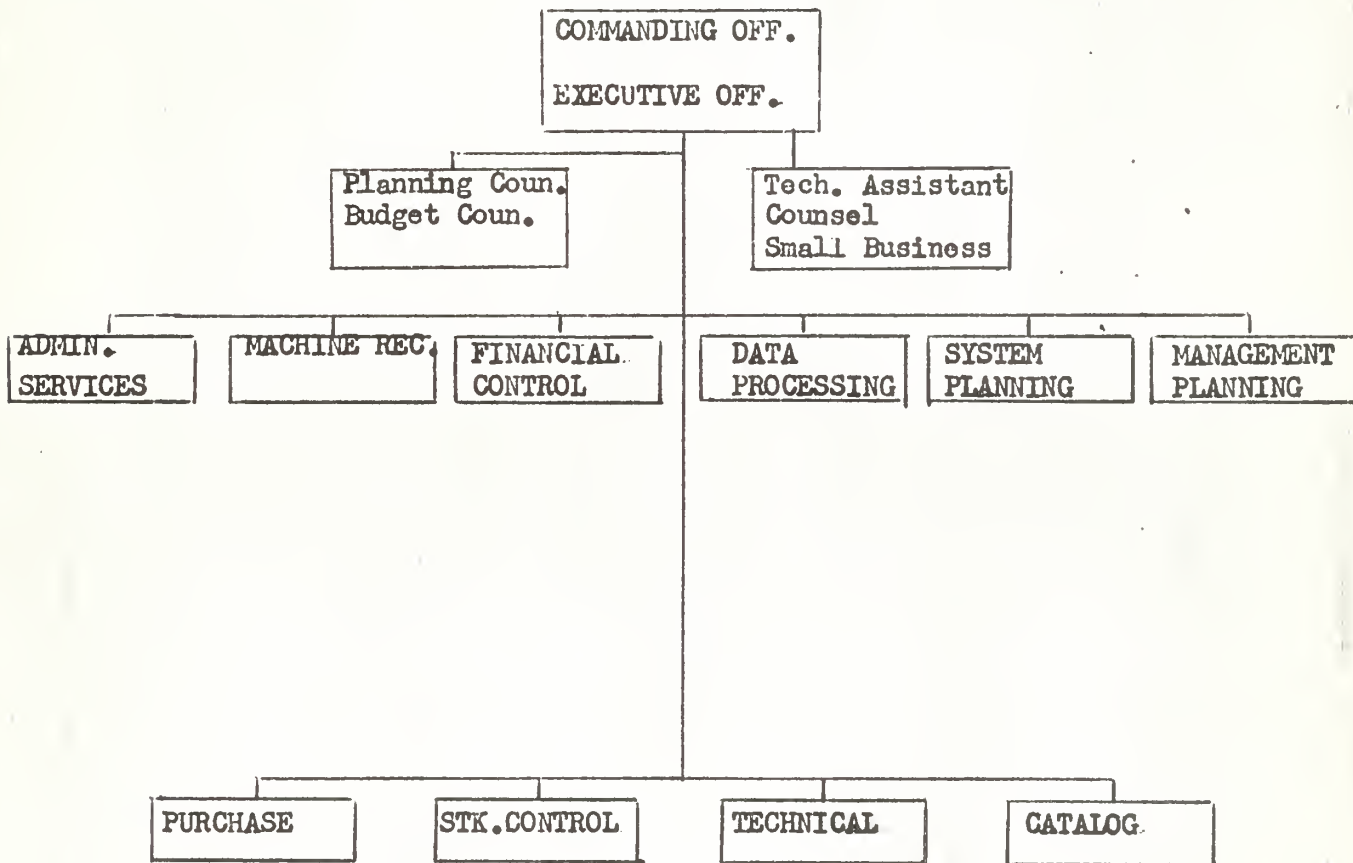


Figure 2-1

STANDARD ORGANIZATION OF  
NAVY SUPPLY DEMAND CONTROL POINT



some important exceptions to this statement (for example, aviation repair part support has not been integrated into DSA).

The SDCP concept of supply responsiveness is one of "push" rather than "pull". That is, based upon planning information provided by the consumer organization coupled with internally generated demand data, the SDCP seeks to have material located where it will be required and in the proper quantities to meet the needs of the operating forces. Among other things this requires frequent status information from the stock points in order to accumulate demand information.

The Supply Stock Points. These activities are also under the management control of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Generally, they are located in tidewater areas close to concentrations of naval ships and industrial complexes. They have the task of receiving material (as a result of SDCP action), storage of material, and issue when demanded by another naval organization (see figure 2-2). Stock points are also integrated into the DSA network as well. Stock points vary in size, but the largest (Norfolk and Oakland Naval Supply Centers) carry over 700,000 different items of material and process over 20,000 issues, receipts, and other transactions each day.

The Defense Supply Agency. This organization which was mentioned briefly above came into existence in 1961. It has the inventory management responsibility for common items and services. The organization of DSA closely resembles that of the Navy Supply System. It consists chiefly of Inventory Control Points for broad categories of material (clothing, construction supplies, electronics, general supplies, industrial supplies, medical, fuel, and subsistence) and a number of depots where material is stored until required.



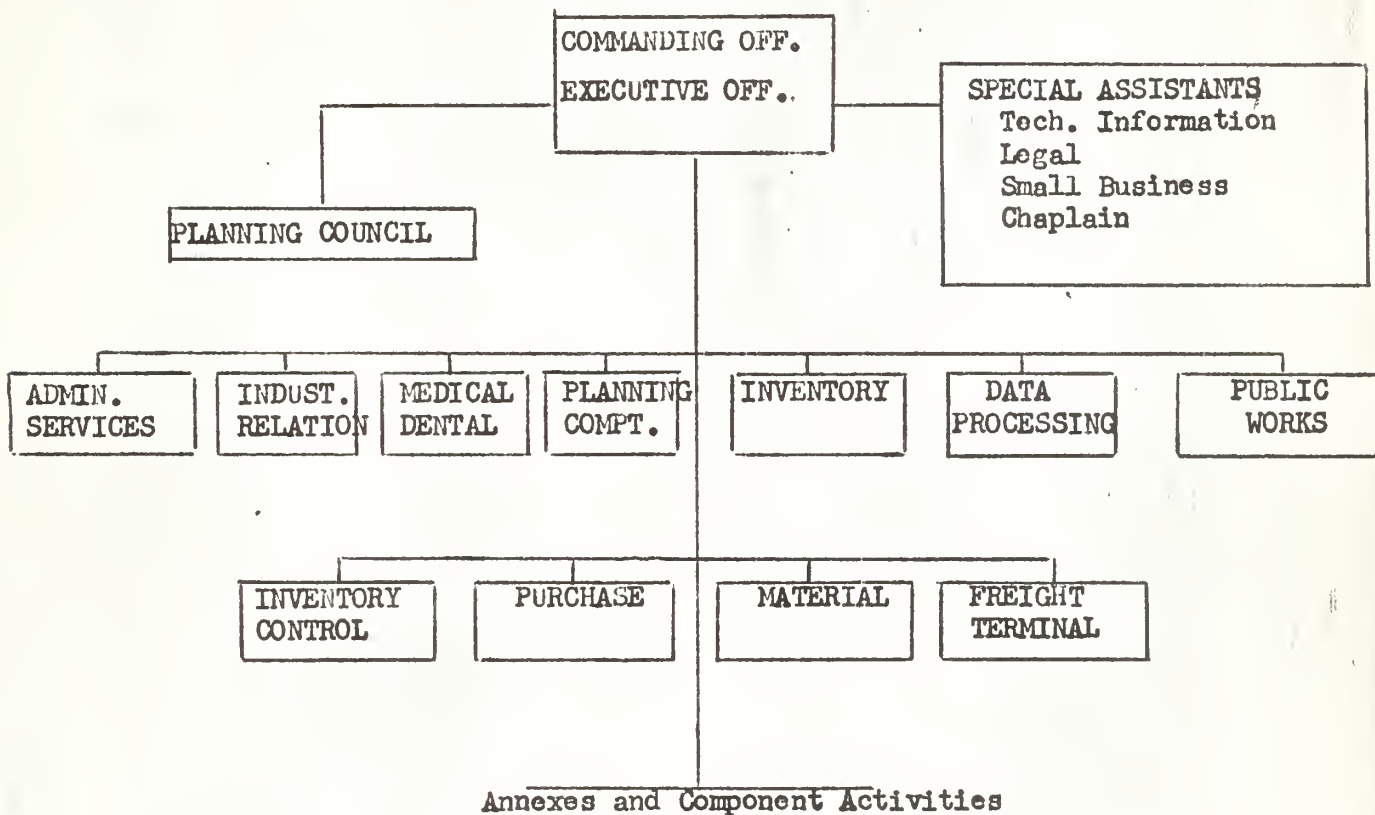


Figure 2-2

STANDARD ORGANIZATION OF NAVY STOCK POINT





There are two important differences between the Defense Supply System and that of the Navy. First DSA operates on a "wholesale" basis. It is concerned with procurement and distribution of material to major stock points and consuming activities of the services. Consequently, the individual Navy activity does not place his demand with a DSA depot for material. Rather the individual activity still goes to a Navy supply activity which in turn goes to DSA for its stock. Large Navy organizations such as shipyards and overhaul activities could conceivably go direct to DSA if their requirements for some categories of materials (such as industrial supplies), made them a "wholesale" customer. Broadly speaking then, a Navy stock point receives material from both the DSA system and the Navy Supply System.

The second major difference is that DSA operates a "pull" distribution system as contrasted to the "push" system of the SDCP. The pull system requires the stock point (or large industrial activity) to inform the DSA inventory manager of the quantity of material required. Demand prediction is done at the stock point level under the DSA concept whereas it is done at the SDCP level in the Navy Supply System.

Implications for Physical Inventory. Under both the DSA and Navy Supply Systems stock records are maintained at the stock point or depot. Furthermore, the replenishment cycle is determined, in part at least, by either the stock status reporting of stock balance to the SDCP for Navy managed material or pulling material from a DSA depot from demand information generated at the stock point based upon stock records.

Both systems depend fundamentally upon the accuracy of stock records. Stock records which are not in agreement with the physical inventory



represent either material lost to the entire supply system (when material is present and not recorded) or time and resources wasted trying to fill a demand which cannot be filled by the local stock point (when records show a balance but there is none in stock).



### Chapter III

#### THE EVOLUTION OF PHYSICAL INVENTORY AT NAVAL STOCK POINTS<sup>1</sup>

Introduction. The analysis of physical inventory as currently practiced by Naval Supply System would not be complete without a short discussion of the evolution of this process and the developments which brought about the change from one system to another. It is a curious fact that the inventory process has made a complete circle in the past ten years as the reader will see indicated below.

Inventory Processes 1956-1965. Prior to 1956, basic policy with regard to physical inventory of all of the Navy's material was contained in Navy Regulations. It specified that a complete reconciliation of all stock records with material physically located in store should be made annually. This requirement was not difficult to accomplish during this period since the range of material carried by a stock point was not too great. However, with the introduction of increasingly sophisticated weapons systems in the fifties, the stock point found the range of items carried increasing and the funds to conduct physical inventory decreasing. Furthermore, some of the material carried by stock points showed little transaction history since the previous annual physical inventory. Accordingly, this concept was changed in 1956 to a triennial inventory, that is, every item was inventoried at least once during a three year interval. Some material (ships store, fuel, clothing, etc.) remained on an annual or semi-annual cycle.

<sup>1</sup>The author is indebted to the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, whose report entitled "Physical Inventory" was the source for much of the material in this chapter. This report was presented to the DSA/Navy SSD Conference on 27-28 January 1965.



During the period between 1955 - 1960, stock points became mechanized in stock record keeping, EAM equipment coupled with the introduction of computers led to increased capability to manage the stock of material at an activity. To economize on resources and also take advantage of computer capability, a number of stock points abandoned the triennial inventory in favor of an active item inventory. The rationale for this move was to avoid inventorying material which had a very low transaction history. An active item was defined as any record where the quantitative demand history during the previous twelve months was equal to or greater than the current on hand balance.

The sixties introduced the era of the shrinking supply support dollar coupled with tremendous demands upon the supply system. New weapons system development increased the supply system workload considerably. The introduction of DSA and new methods of doing supply business required that the supply system economize wherever possible to save money. Operating funds for BUSANDA managed activities were seldom increased and often decreased. As a result, physical inventory suffered. In 1962, in part, to bring physical inventory effort back into proper control, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts introduced the statistical sampling method of conducting physical inventory.

Under the statistical sampling method, the stock point was required to inventory a random segment of all his material annually. If the sample indicated fewer than ten percent of the sample contained errors, that segment of material did not have to be inventoried that year. Otherwise, it would have to be inventoried. This program met with difficulty from the beginning. Since the sampling program required additional inventory effort at a time when funds for inventory program were being reduced and





furthermore, since nearly all of the material carried by a stock point showed a greater than ten percent error rate, the stocking activity found itself in a position of having to sample the entire range of material and then, having sampled, required to inventory nearly all of their material in the succeeding eight or nine months. This proved to be a tremendous inventory requirement increase. Since additional funds to conduct this program were not provided, stock points were not able to keep up with the program.

In 1963 and 1964 some activities dropped the regular inventory program altogether in order to live within budget constraints. As an interim measure, these activities relied on the "spot inventory" program (discussed in Chapter IV) and inventory of an item which was demanded and whose stock record indicated a zero balance. This program was labeled the "inventory prior to referral of a not-in-stock (NIS)".

During this period (1961-64) wholesale transfers of material between inventory managers occurred. It was not unusual to see a particular item transferred among three or more Navy and DSA inventory managers, and at each transfer a corresponding stock number change. Increased demands upon the system without corresponding funding also made keeping up with workload difficult. The management barometers indicated to the Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts that significant quantities of materials were on hand but not recorded and vice versa. Accordingly, in BUSANDA Instruction 4440.106 dated 12 May 1964<sup>2</sup>, the circle was completed with the requirement that stock points make a complete physical inventory

<sup>2</sup>U. S. Government, Department of the Navy, Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Instruction 4440.106, FY 1965 Plan for Physical Inventory at Designated Shore Activities. (Washington, D.C.: Navy Department, 1964).



of their material in stock during Fiscal Year 1965. This instruction remains the basic recorded policy of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to this date, although the author discovered during a visit to the Naval Supply Center at Oakland, California that at least that activity was unable to comply with the directive since the Bureau was unable to fund the additional costs associated with a complete physical inventory.

The DSA requirement for physical inventory closely resembles that of the Navy Supply System. DSA regulations<sup>3</sup> provide for special inventory requests from DSA inventory managers and in some cases sample or total DSA item inventory.

<sup>3</sup>U. S. Government, Department of Defense, Defense Supply Agency, Supply Operations Manual Volume I, Distribution System Procedures (DSAM 4140.2), (Cameron Station, Virginia: Defense Supply Agency, 1963).



## Chapter IV

### THE PHYSICAL INVENTORY PROCEDURES AT A TYPICAL STOCK POINT IN THE NAVY SUPPLY SYSTEM<sup>1</sup>

Introduction. In order that the reader may have a general understanding of the nature of the physical inventory process, this chapter is devoted to describing the process at one of the stock points within the supply system. The process includes a great deal more than the mere counting of material. Indeed, as will be seen below, nearly every operating department at a stock point is involved in the inventory process.

Inventory procedures are not completely standard, but follow closely the guidelines of Volume II of the BUSANDA Manual. The procedures will vary depending upon such things as the type of ADP and EAM equipment installed, the arrangement of stock in the warehouse, and occasionally the type of material involved. Therefore, the procedure described below is by no means standard.

Preparation for Inventory. Two weeks prior to the count date, the Inventory Department notifies both the Material and Inventory Control Department that a particular class will be inventoried. This period is necessary in order that the storage personnel can arrange the material to facilitate counting and insure that all receipts and issues are made before the cutoff date. The Inventory Control Department likewise uses this period to insure that all transactions for the particular class are completed prior to cutoff date.

<sup>1</sup>The procedures described in this chapter were gathered from Part E of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual, Volume II, Stock Management at Field Supply Points, (Department of the Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, 1964), para. 24560-24602 and the author's own experience as Inventory Officer at the Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.



A few days prior to count, Inventory Department personnel inspect the material to be counted. This inspection is conducted to insure the stock is arranged to facilitate count, that all receipts and issues are being processed, and to plan for any particular problems in connection with the inventory before the count begins.

Inventory Cutoff. At the close of business the day before the scheduled count, the locator cards for material to be inventoried held by the storage branch of Material Department and the stock record cards for material to be inventoried held by stock control branch of Inventory Control Department are forwarded to the data processing section. If location information is maintained on the stock balance cards it may not be necessary to send locator cards. From these cards, the data processing section prepare inventory count cards and financial detail cards. Usually one inventory count card is prepared for each location available (at NSC Pearl, for example, some material was located in three different locations, retail, back-up, and bulk). The count cards are given a serial number (to facilitate resorting) and sorted into location sequence. The cards are then made available to the Inventory Department for their use the following day.

First Count. On the scheduled date, inventory count personnel proceed to the storage warehouse with inventory count cards and proceed to count all the material. They proceed from item to item on the basis of the specific location determined by the location information on the count card. Count is usually manually recorded in pencil as so many boxes, bales, cartons, etc., times the number in each box, bale, carton, etc. Count is recorded in this fashion so that count personnel are not required to perform any multiplication.





Since count personnel proceed on the basis of location, care must be exercised to insure that material is not missed which may not have had a stock record or locator card. To account for this, inventory count personnel attach a colored tag to the bin, bay, etc., after they have completed their count. After all material has been counted, the supervisor of the count personnel and the supervisor of the warehouse inspect the area to check bins that do not have tags. When material is found which was not inventoried, a hand written inventory count card is prepared.

During the course of inventory all routine issues and receipts are held up by the stock control branch until notified by Inventory Department of release of control over a particular class of material. This is to minimize the chance of errors occurring because of issues made and not accounted for during inventory. However, high priority issues are made during inventory. The transactions are recorded on the count cards and an indication is made whether the issue was made before or after the material was counted.

Reconciliation of Count. As the count proceeds, batches of completed count cards are forwarded to the pre-audit division of Inventory Department. The total count is calculated and compared with the stock balance recorded at cutoff. If the differences exceed the standards prescribed by the Commanding Officer, the cards are returned for a second count. Otherwise, audit personnel adjust stock balance to agree with inventory. These are termed "minor adjustments". At NSC Pearl Harbor, for example, a gain or loss that (1) exceeded \$100, or (2) exceeded 10% of the recorded stock balance at cutoff, or (3) represented a complete gain or loss (for example, stock balance 10, inventory 0, a complete loss) required a second count.



Second Count. The second count proceeds in much the same fashion as the first except that inventory count personnel are very careful to insure that nothing has been overlooked which might have contributed to the discrepancy. Storage areas are searched and all documents are accounted for. At the conclusion of the second count, all control over the material is released by the Inventory Department and business proceeds as usual.

Final Adjustments. Final adjustments are made by pre-audit personnel on the basis of the second count. Stock records are adjusted to agree with the count. Both major and minor adjustments are accomplished by use of the financial detail cards which are either key-punched or mark-sensed and resubmitted to the data processing section. That section either prepares an offset card if stock records are maintained on cards or prepares adjustments for those activities whose records are maintained on the computer. The financial detail cards are also used to prepare adjustments to fiscal ledgers to bring the money value into agreement with actual inventory.

The time between cutoff and final adjustments is normally only a few days, depending of course, upon the size of the lot under inventory. It is desirable to conclude the inventory as quickly as possible in order to minimize possible errors due to poor control over transactions occurring during inventory.

Investigations. Major gains and losses which are defined as those exceeding \$1000 are investigated. This investigation goes on even after the records have been adjusted and control over material released. Investigations may take several weeks to complete and are made by final-audit personnel who are experienced personnel, well indoctrinated in



supply procedures. The investigation may take many forms, but as a minimum, each transaction since the previous inventory is audited. Any errors brought to light as a result of the investigation are adjusted independently of the regular inventory adjustments.

Inventory Reports. The concluding act in the inventory process is the report of inventory which is submitted to the Commanding Officer with copies to each interested department. The inventory report is a key management barometer since the inventory statistical information and the narrative report of investigations which are part of the report point out to management areas which require attention or conversely, areas and personnel who are doing outstanding work.

The Area Inventory. The narrative above has described the location inventory method. Another popular method of conducting the inventory is the area (often called a wall-to-wall inventory). It differs only in that material is counted in turn beginning with one end of an area through to the other end. It has the advantage that it insures that no material is missed. The disadvantage lies in the fact that material is rarely stored in a manner that makes area inventory convenient.

The Spot Inventory Program. This program is conducted independently of the regular cyclical inventory by the Inventory Department. Furthermore, a spot inventory usually involves only one item whereas the regular inventory considers a whole group or class of material. Whenever a stock record clerk or warehouseman suspects records are out of balance, they request a spot inventory and an independent count, reconciliation, and adjustment is made. Spot inventories are made without benefit of the control over transactions available during regular inventory and as a result, a careful audit is made before an adjustment is made.



Special Procedures. The above process, as was mentioned above is not completely standard throughout the system. Some activities prefer the area method over the locator method, some prefer to hold completely all issues during inventory to minimize errors, and some activities use the personnel in the warehouse to conduct the count. The procedures differ only in detail. Additionally, some material (for example bulk fuel, classified material, highly pilferable items, etc.) require special additional procedures which were not covered in the above narrative.





## Chapter V

### Alternatives to the Current Navy Inventory Program

Introduction. As Chapter III outlined in detail, the inventory program of the Navy supply system has gone through a complete cycle from the annual total wall-to-wall inventory prior to 1956 to the requirement for a complete inventory of all material in store during FY 1965. The interim period has seen the triennial inventory (1956), the active item inventory (1961), the sampling inventory (1963), and the spot inventory (1964).

The current inventory program requirement set forth by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts<sup>1</sup> has met with considerable difficulty in achieving the objective of a complete inventory of all material in store during the current fiscal year. At the Naval Supply Center at Oakland, California, for example, this requirement generated a request for additional funds of \$174,506 and a complete shut down of that activity for a period of two weeks.<sup>2</sup> Since the funds could not be provided to accomplish a complete inventory, the Chief, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, reduced the inventory program requirements to that of inventory of active items and warehouse refusals.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>U. S. Government, Department of the Navy, Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Instruction 4440.106, FY 1965 Plan for Physical Inventory at Designated Shore Activities. (Washington. D.C.: Navy Department, 1964).

<sup>2</sup>Commanding Officer, Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, letter to Chief Bureau of Supplies and Accounts dated 15 June 1964.

<sup>3</sup>Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts letter to Commanding Officer, Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, dated 21 August 1964.



Although the requirement for a complete inventory was brought on by the steadily increasing evidence that large disparities existed between material on hand and material shown on stock records, there has been no indication that the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts intends to pursue a different inventory policy in the near future.

The Costs of Inventory.<sup>4</sup> The cost of conducting a complete inventory is expensive indeed. For example at the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, it is estimated that it costs approximately \$.30 to count each line item. This does not include the audit function. With approximately 781,000 line items stocked, the costs of a complete count would approximate \$234,300. To calculate the entire inventory function costs, it has been estimated by NSC Oakland, that the current inventory program costs \$702.47 per day (approximately \$175,600 per year) and this cost reflects only the current effort outlined above and not a complete inventory.

The Objective of an Inventory Program. Before proceeding with a criticism of the present program and presenting any alternatives to it, a measure of effectiveness should be laid out by which it may be judged. Basically, the objective for which an inventory program is optimal for the Navy supply system is an economic one. It is really one of allocation of resources among alternative programs. The Commanding Officer of a stock point is faced with the problem of allocation of the funds he receives to operate his activity among various programs which in a sense are competing with each other for the resource dollar. Naturally, the

<sup>4</sup>Figures presented in this section are based on information provided by NSC Oakland personnel to the author during fact-finding visit in February 1965. The information provided for the costs of inventory per day were estimates based on incomplete Methods Engineering Studies.



Commanding Officer attempts to channel these resources into the areas which promise maximum return in the form of increased responsiveness of his activity to demands placed upon it. Or to put it into the marginal analysis of economics, the last dollar invested in inventory should yield the same improved effectiveness as that same dollar invested in any other program available to achieve increased effectiveness. Therefore, the objective of the inventory program should be to yield the maximum effectiveness per dollar of investment.

Criticism of the Present Program. It would seem that the current program does not meet the test outlined above for at least two reasons.

First of all, it is expensive. A complete inventory of material includes counting and reconciling year after year all of the material which is positioned at a Navy stock point in the same location with no demand for it. This includes all of the war mobilization and insurance type stocks of material. Since increased funds to accomplish the complete inventory do not appear to be forthcoming, the stock point is faced with counting only part of their stocks completely and perhaps not counting some material which should have been counted, or adopting a system such as the one described above at the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California. Thus, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts has laid down a requirement which most activities are unable to meet within present funding resources.

The second major criticism of the current inventory program is that the procedures outlined to accomplish the inventory function are based upon count and reconciliation procedures that have been in existence since 1958. Since that time, nearly every major stock point has received



automatic data processing equipment and yet the inventory functions have not fully utilized the advantages of data processing equipment to speed up the inventory function at considerable savings in cost.

Alternatives to the Present Program. As was indicated above, the Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California, has received authority to deviate from the complete inventory program prescribed by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Their alternative program is to inventory only items in which a transaction occurred within the preceding twelve month period, conduct a material location audit, and inventory under the "spot inventory" program whenever a warehouse denial occurs (when stock records indicate a balance but warehouse does not).

While this program is probably more economical than a complete inventory, in that only the material which probably needs to be inventoried is counted, it has one major flaw. The warehouse denial inventory program cures the problem after the damage has been done. A requisition which goes unfilled because of a warehouse denial is an expensive transaction both for the supply system and the customer. It is expensive for the system in that needless effort is wasted in processing the demand at the activity, and in case of a priority demand, the requisition will be passed (in many cases by premium communication methods) to another activity to process. It is expensive for the customer in terms of the time lost to process the requisition through the activity and then if passed to another activity, more time is required to meet the demand. In the case of high priority requisitions, the real cost of these delays may be many times greater than the cost of the item itself. Therefore, the program at NSC Oakland, while an improvement, in some cases is more a corrective measure than a preventive one, and the objective of the





inventory program should seek to prevent errors (and thus improve effectiveness) as well as correct them.

The inventory program of the Defense Supply Agency presents another alternative to the present complete inventory program. Their program is based upon the sampling technique and is patterned after the program the Navy supply system attempted to use in 1962. Figure 5-1 shows the physical inventory sampling standards prescribed by DSA. The chief objection to this program is that if all of a stocking activity's DSA material has larger than a ten percent error rate, the entire lot must be inventoried. If the Commanding Officer is faced with a choice of what to inventory he is no better off after having sampled a considerable portion of his material. The sampling method used by DSA does not tell the decision maker the relative importance of the material, which material needs to be inventoried first, or if all material cannot be inventoried, which material, if inventoried, will yield the greatest benefits in terms of increased effectiveness.

If the Commanding Officer cannot inventory all of his material, then how can he decide where the best allocation of the inventory effort should be? Two alternatives to the present inventory program based upon the criticisms presented above will be outlined in this and the succeeding chapter. The alternative to the complete inventory of all material will be presented below while a proposal for use of automatic data processing equipment to accomplish the pre-audit function is presented in Chapter VI of this paper.



SINGLE SAMPLING PLAN-NORMAL INSPECTION  
INVENTORY TEST SAMPLE-90% ACCURACY

Lot Size	Sample Size	Number Discrepancies	
		Acceptable	Reject
0-280	32	0	1
281-500	50	1	2
501-1200	80	3	4
1201-3200	125	5	6
3201-10000	200	10	11
10001-35000	315	21	22
35001-150000	500	30	31

To compute sample accuracy (%), multiply the number of major errors by 100, divide by the sample quantity, and subtract from 100.

Figure 5-1

PHYSICAL INVENTORY SAMPLING STANDARDS<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup>From: U. S. Government, Department of Defense, Defense Supply Agency, Supply Operations Manual Volume I, Distribution System Procedures (DSAM 4140.2), (Cameron Station, Virginia: Defense Supply Agency, 1963) p. C-21-1.



There are three variables that should be considered in deciding which groups of material should be inventoried. First, we should know the maximum probable degree to which a particular group of material is out of balance with stock records. The tools of statistical sampling theory provide the measures to quantify this variable. Second, the decision maker should account for the relative essentiality of his material to the potential customer. In other words, it is more important, for example, that a stock point have an accurate inventory of magnetron tubes for a radar set than mimeograph paper. A ship can operate effectively without the latter, but not the former. Although essentiality is a new subject still under study for application to the Navy supply system, the theory is sound, and it has application to the inventory problem. The third variable that should be considered is the degree to which the accuracy of a particular stock of material is improving relative to other stocks and past historical data. Once again, the tools of statistics enables the decision maker to quantify this variable. Finally, if agreement can be reached on the relative importance of each variable, a final model can be outlined which will enable the decision maker to decide, given a restricted budget with which to inventory, which of all his stocks should be inventoried and the order in which it should be accomplished so that resources are used where they are most likely to increase his supply effectiveness. Quantification of each of the variables relating to the proposed model is discussed in turn below.



The Application of Statistical Sampling Theory. For purposes of illustration, assume that a hypothetical stock point has the material in the quantities shown in figure 5-2.<sup>6</sup> From each of these groups of material a random sample of the size indicated<sup>7</sup> is taken and the number of inventory errors as shown in figure 5-2 occurred. The proportion of errors in the sample is then obtained by dividing the number of errors by sample size (see figure 5-2). Using this sample statistic, the central limit theorem, and the tools of statistics<sup>8</sup> we can calculate the 95% confidence error for each sample proportion. The formula is as follows:

$$E^2 = (1.96)^2((x/n) \cdot (1-x/n)/n) \cdot (N-n)/(N-1) \quad \text{where}$$

E = 95% confidence error

x = number of errors in the sample

n = sample size

N = population size (no. of items in the group)

<sup>6</sup>The hypothetical cognizance symbols, group and class bear no resemblance to any actuality or real activity's stocks. They are for illustrative purposes only.

<sup>7</sup>Sample size selected from standards cited in DSA Manual Vol. I (DSA 4140.2) op. cit., p. C-21-1, "Physical Inventory Sampling Standards".

<sup>8</sup>For a detailed discussion of the theory see statistics texts outlined in the bibliography.





MATERIAL	N NUMBER OF ITEMS	n SAMPLE SIZE	x NO. ERRORS IN SAMPLE	x/n ERROR PROPORTION	.95 CONFIDENCE ERROR	.95 MAX. LIKELY ERROR
IH 2920	3744	200	35	.17	.06	.23
IH 3110	4752	315	15	.05	.02	.07
IH 4110	354	50	7	.14	.09	.23
IH 4220	84	32	1	.03	.05	.08
IH 4305	375	50	11	.22	.11	.33
9G 5105	633	80	9	.11	.07	.18
9G 5110	474	50	9	.18	.10	.28
KZ 5305	10041	500	40	.08	.02	.10
KZ 5315	8579	500	18	.04	.02	.06
KZ 5330	3682	200	47	.23	.06	.29
IN 5905	11384	500	67	.13	.03	.16
IN 5915	2470	125	15	.12	.06	.18
IN 5930	6440	315	17	.05	.02	.07
IN 5945	1201	125	13	.10	.05	.15
9G 7520	849	80	25	.31	.10	.41
9G 7530	630	50	6	.12	.09	.21
9G 7930	1561	125	18	.14	.06	.20
KZ 8010	884	80	20	.25	.09	.34
KZ 8030	204	32	4	.13	.11	.23
9U 8420	93	32	2	.06	.07	.13

FIGURE 5-2

APPLICATION OF ERROR PROPORTION  
TO HYPOTHETICAL INVENTORY SAMPLES



This error is described in statistical terms as follows: If we were to take a large random sample (say greater than 5% of N) of size  $n$  over and over again, 95% of the time we would get results that would lie within the error  $E$ . We are able to make this assumption by using  $x/n$  as an estimate of  $P$ , the true proportion of errors in  $N$ , the total population, and the central limit theorem which states that if  $P$  is not close to 0 or 1 and if the population is large, the theoretical sampling distribution of  $x/n$  can be approximated closely with a normal curve.

By adding this error to our original sample proportion error figure 5-2 shows the maximum likely error (i.e., with a probability of .95) inherent in the population.

If we wish greater confidence in the estimate of error, 2.33 or 2.58 could be substituted for 1.96 to achieve respectively a 98% or 99% degree of confidence, but this increases the size of the error considerably. Furthermore, increasing the sample size will decrease the size of the error, but this must be weighed in relation to the costs of sampling versus the degree of precision required. Notice finally that a 100% confidence in the estimate of error is not theoretically possible without inventory of the entire group.

We end up with, then, a maximum likely proportion of errors in the population for each group of material at the stock point. We have thus quantified the first variable and the decision maker now has a feel for the degree of inventory error inherent in his material relative to each other. If we stopped here, we would probably conclude that 9G7520 should be inventoried first and KZ 5315 last according to figure 5-2.



Notice that the above technique is not at all like the use to which statistical sampling techniques were put by the Navy in 1962 or DSA under its present inventory program. They used sampling to indicate whether the inventory error exceeded a set standard (ten percent for DSA material), and if the sampling indicated either all or a goodly portion of all the stocks exceeded the standard, no relative indication was produced which would allow proper allocation of the limited resources to fund the inventory.

The Application of Essentiality. The idea of essentiality is simple to talk about, but difficult to quantify. Just as it is important to know the degree of inventory error likely in a group of material, it is also important that the material which is essential to the customers that a stock point serves be maintained in good shape (this is supply effectiveness). Therefore, the Commanding Officer, in deciding what material should be inventoried, would most likely choose to inventory electronics material over office supplies if both had the same degree of inventory errors, the stock point were supporting Navy ships vice shore establishments, and funding restrictions dictated inventory of one, but not both.

This is the idea of essentiality. Since this paper deals with the inventory problem and not that of quantifying essentiality, we will illustrate its use in only a general and arbitrary fashion. The actual quantification of essentiality for use with the inventory program would probably require the talents of the operations analysis or methods engineering personnel at the stock point.



For illustration then, assume we can justify flatly stating that on a 0-10 scale (0 being the least essential and 10 the most essential) the relative essentialities assigned to the same hypothetical groups previously discussed hold as shown in figure 5-3. Then, by making another bold assumption, assume that inventory error is ten times as important as essentiality. By assigning a relative weight of one for each percent of maximum error shown in figure 5-2 we achieve the desired relationship between inventory error and essentiality. By adding the error and essentiality numbers for each group in figure 5-3 and dropping the decimal we could arrive at a relative standing which has accounted for inventory error and essentiality and could be used as the basis for the decision as to which groups should be inventoried and in what order. On the basis of inventory error and essentiality the Commanding Officer would most likely inventory IH 4305 first and IH 3110 last. Since we have another variable to account for the addition was not made in figure 5-3.

The Application of a Measure of Improvement. The final consideration of the proposed model which indicates inventory desirability ranking is a measure of how much the error rate inherent in the population has improved (or the reverse) compared to the average errors of previous inventories conducted. Since this information is one of management's benchmarks of effectiveness, the error rate on previous inventories is readily available.

Assume for example, that we have established by means of sampling an error rate of .20 in the sample for two different groups with identical essentialities. However, based on historical data, we discover one had a previous average error rate of .10 and the other .30. Clearly





MATERIAL	NUMBER OF ITEMS	MAX. LIKELY ERROR	ESSENTIALITY
IH 2920	3744	23	08
IH 3110	4752	07	02
IH 4110	354	23	08
IH 4220	84	08	09
IH 4305	375	33	10
9G 5105	633	18	02
9G 5110	474	28	03
KZ 5305	10041	10	02
KZ 5315	8579	06	04
KZ 5330	3682	29	02
IN 5905	11384	16	06
IN 5915	2470	18	10
IN 5930	6440	07	08
IN 5945	1201	15	09
9G 7520	849	41	01
9G 7530	630	21	01
9G 7930	1561	20	02
KZ 8010	884	34	01
KZ 8030	204	23	01
9U 8420	93	13	04

FIGURE 5-3

APPLICATION OF ESSENTIALITY  
TO HYPOTHETICAL INVENTORY SAMPLES



then the stock upkeep of the former is deteriorating while the latter is improving and we would most likely want to inventory the group with the previous .10 rate in preference to the other which indicates an improvement in stock upkeep. Our measure of improvement allows us to account for this.

To quantify this measurement, we rely upon statistics. Deviation is a popular and important statistic and measures the relative deviation about a point irrespective of the magnitude of the point. The deviation is measured in standard units and for the use in the proposed model we have selected the standard deviation of the sample statistic previously measured (i.e.  $x/n$ ) whose formula is given as follows:

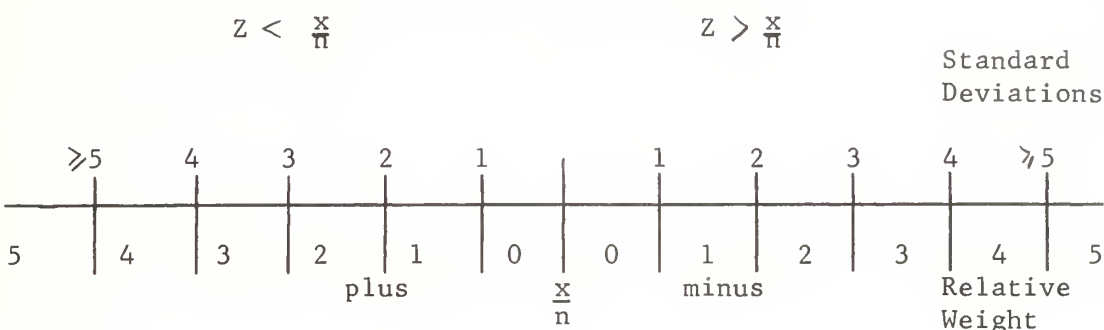
$$(\text{Standard Deviation})^2 = \frac{(x/n)(1-x/n)}{n}$$

To establish our measure of improvement, the standard deviation is expressed in whole units (1,2,3,etc.) away from the sample proportion. For example, if the sample proportion ( $x/n$ ) is .20 and the standard deviation is .04 then .16 and .24 are one standard deviation away from the sample proportion, .12 and .28 two, etc. To calculate the measure in relation to the previous average inventory proportion of errors (termed Z below), we express Z as being so many (1,2,3,etc.) standard deviations away from the sample proportion.

Once again for illustration we assume a relationship that may not stand up under the investigation of an operations analysis team, but assume that essentiality is twice as important as our measure of improvement, and we are relatively more concerned the farther away (in terms of standard deviations) the Z value lies from the  $x/n$  value. Then the



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variable:
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deviation, the relative weights assigned would be as follows:

<u>Z</u>	<u>x/n</u>	<u>Std.Dev.</u>	<u>Weight</u>
.20	.25	.02	+2
.25	.20	.02	-2
.10	.11	.02	0
.30	.10	.02	-5

The rationale for the weights assigned is that the closer the  $x/n$  value to the  $Z$  value the less improvement indicated, and since we would expect the frequencies of sample  $x/n$ 's to cluster around the  $Z$  value the less weight assigned. On the other hand the greater the deviation the greater the indication of an improvement (or the reverse) and accordingly a higher weight is assigned. Plus and minus has been used to indicate that we desire to inventory the group whose sample information shows negative improvement over previous inventories and we wish to account for groups of material whose sample information shows a positive improvement (i.e., we may not want to inventory).

Accordingly, in figure 5-4 we have repeated from figure 5-3 the sample error and essentiality calculations with weights assigned as



MATERIAL	PREV.AVE. INV.ERROR	STND DEVIATION	IMPROVE MARK	MAX.LIKELY ERROR	ESSENTIALITY	TOTAL MARK
IH 2920	.09	.03	2	23	08	33
IH 3110	.12	.01	-5	07	02	04
IH 4110	.17	.05	0	23	08	31
IH 4220	.02	.03	0	08	09	17
IH 4305	.15	.06	1	33	10	44
9G 5105	.10	.04	0	18	02	20
9G 5110	.34	.05	-3	28	03	28
KZ 5305	.10	.01	-2	10	02	10
KZ 5315	.06	.01	-2	06	04	08
KZ 5330	.33	.03	3	29	02	32
IN 5905	.07	.02	2	16	06	24
IN 5915	.05	.03	2	18	10	30
IN 5930	.09	.01	-4	07	08	11
IN 5945	.04	.03	2	15	09	26
9G 7520	.45	.05	-2	41	01	40
9G 7530	.15	.05	0	21	01	22
9G 7930	.19	.03	-1	20	02	21
KZ 8010	.43	.05	-3	34	01	32
KZ 8030	.10	.06	0	23	01	24
9U 8420	.14	.04	-2	13	04	15

FIGURE 5-4

APPLICATION OF IMPROVEMENT MEASURE  
TO HYPOTHETICAL INVENTORY SAMPLES





noted previously. To this we indicate the standard deviation and our improvement mark which we calculated from information provided above.

The Combined Model. By adding the three variables indicated in figure 5-4 we arrive at a total "need for inventory" mark. We have accounted for each of the three essential variables by arbitrarily weighting error ten times as important as essentiality and the latter twice as important as improvement. By selecting the group with the highest mark we have indicated the order in which material should be inventoried.

The model can be used in a number of ways. For example, sampling could be conducted for all groups at the beginning of the year and the yearly inventory planned accordingly. If resources preclude complete inventory, groups can be inventoried to the extent of available funds. And most important if this is the situation (scarce resources), the use of this model will enable the optimal use of the inventory dollar since material is being inventoried that should be inventoried (in relation to the entire group).

As an alternative, the model may be used as a standard. For example, perhaps resource dollars may be put to better use than allocation to inventory whose final mark is less than some established mark. It could be that the human errors of the system (receipts, issues, re-warehousing, etc.) are such that it is not economical to inventory below some level and it might be better to inventory some material more than once per year until the sample information indicates an acceptable error rate.

One variable which was not included in the proposed model was the value of the inventory. It could very well have been, but for the stock



point, dollar value has little significance in relation to increased effectiveness which is the main concern of the inventory program. Admittedly, it has powerful significance for echelons at higher levels and for the civilian business firm it is probably weighted very high. But for most customers that the stocking activity serves, if an item is required, the dollar value is of importance only in-so-far as it effects the funding of other requirements.

Finally, the proposed model has been designed so that all of the calculations required to determine which stocks will be inventoried can be accomplished on automatic data processing equipment at the stock point once the essentiality standards have been set.

This chapter has hopefully demonstrated that there are alternative methods other than the complete inventory program or spot inventory of zero balance program which provide a better indication of where inventory resources can best be allocated. The quantification which led to combining the variables could undoubtedly be improved with further study. The fundamental arguments of the model are, however, superior to those presented for the programs in existence today.



Chapter VI  
A Proposal for Use of Electronic Data Processing Equipment  
to Accomplish the  
Inventory Reconciliation and Pre-audit Function

Introduction. Chapter I discussed the current need for an effective and economical physical inventory program at naval stock points. The lack of such a system in the past few years has resulted in decreased supply system responsiveness.<sup>1</sup>

Chapter IV outlined the physical inventory procedures at naval stock points as set forth in Volume II of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual.<sup>2</sup> Although these procedures are not completely standard at all navy stock points, due to size, range of material stocked, and because of differing missions, the fact remains that all inventory procedures break down into count, pre-audit, final audit, and investigation functions. The differences exist in the manner in which these functions are accomplished.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, as has been indicated, currently has the physical inventory program under study. Whichever of the alternative systems is finally adopted by the bureau, each of them will still require the count, audit, and investigative functions.

<sup>1</sup>U. S. Navy Department, Office of the Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Proceedings of the Navy Supply Conference, Athens, Georgia, 6-8 April 1964. (U. S. Government, 1964), pp. H9-H10.

<sup>2</sup>U. S. Navy Department, Office of the Chief of Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual, Vol. II. (U. S. Government, 1965), paras. 24560-24602.



Since the resource dollar, with which supply support functions must be accomplished, is limited, and in view of the fact that supply support funds have remained at a constant level in the past five years<sup>3</sup>, extensive use of labor saving devices to cope with increasing system demands have been required. Automation of the warehousing or storekeeping function and the uniform automatic data processing system for stock records are two examples of this development required to achieve optimum use of resources.

Accordingly, this paper proposes that electronic data processing be used to accomplish the physical inventory reconciliation or pre-audit functions required in the physical inventory process. Since the pre-audit function is a natural for data processing (as will be demonstrated below), it is somewhat surprising that it hasn't been accomplished already. The only obvious explanation is that the continuous turn-over of EDP equipment in recent years coupled with the de-emphasis of the inventory function has precluded computerization of inventory functions.

The Equipment. The Data Processing Equipment chosen for this proposal was the IBM 1401 data processing system. This includes the 1401 processing unit, 1402 card read and punch unit, and 1403 printer. The IBM 1410-1301 data processing system which is the uniform data processing equipment at most naval stock points, was not used for two reasons. First, the proposal outlined below requires very simple data processing equipment with less than 4000 units of core memory. Since the 1410-1301 system is considerably larger and more sophisticated than the 1401

<sup>3</sup>Proceedings of the Navy Supply Conference, op. cit. p. H-22.





system, the cost of machine time on the 1401 system is considerably less than the 1410-1301 system. Since both systems are commonly available at naval stock points as figure 6-1 indicates, it seems reasonable to select the equipment which can be used with the minimum associated costs.

The second reason for choosing the 1401 system was to make the program available to other activities which perform physical inventory functions such as naval shipyards and air stations. Since the 1410-1301 system is primarily a stock point system and the 1401 is frequently available at naval shipyards and air stations (see figure 6-1) as well as stock points, it was the system selected.

The Program. In order to demonstrate the use of EDP equipment to accomplish the pre-audit function, model 1401 programs have been written and tested using sample data. The program was written using the procedures outlined in Volume II of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual<sup>4</sup> for conducting the physical inventory and the experiences of the author as the Inventory Officer at the U. S. Naval Supply Center at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, during the years 1959-1962. Where local procedures differ from the procedures of the BUSANDA Manual, the program would require slight modification. Additionally, some modifications might also be required to accommodate the program output to be compatible with stock records maintained on the computer (such as those activities using the 1410-1301 system) and those who maintain stock records on IBM cards (commonly termed the "off-set" system). The program was also written using existing inventory card format.

<sup>4</sup>Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual, loc. cit.



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NAVAL SUPPLY CENTERS  
NAVAL SUPPLY DEPOTS

NAVAL SHIPYARDS

NAVAL & MARINE  
AIR STATIONS

Bayonne  
Norfolk  
Oakland  
Pearl Harbor  
San Diego  
Philadelphia  
Mechanicsburg

Portsmouth  
San Francisco  
Bremerton  
Pearl Harbor  
Boston

China Lake  
Cherry Point  
Corpus Christi  
Jacksonville  
Norfolk  
Barber's Point  
Pensacola  
Point Mugu  
Quonset Point

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FIGURE 6-1

INVENTORY OF IBM 1401 COMPUTER SYSTEMS AT

MAJOR SUPPLY ACTIVITIES OF THE NAVAL SUPPLY SYSTEM\*

\* Source: U. S. Government, Executive Office of the President, Bureau of the Budget, Inventory of Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Equipment in the Federal Government (U. S. Government Printing Office, August 1962)



As outlined in Chapter IV, there are two distinct counts of material made for each inventory of material, the first count, and the second count, or "recount", made for material out of balance with records. Each of these require differing audit efforts. The attempt to program these efforts required writing two different 1401 programs and the proposal described below has been broken down into two programs.

Flow Charts. For those readers experienced in data processing terminology, Appendix A contains condensed flow charts for each of the audit functions that it is proposed to eliminate by use of the IBM 1401 system. Appendix B contains the original source programs written in mnemonic codes. Appendix C contains the standard and condensed object program listing. Appendix D includes the sample outputs. The reader who wishes a complete narrative of the programs will find them described below.

Program Narrative. Physical Inventory begins with the preparation for count. Warehouse locator cards for the material to be counted are pulled and submitted to the data processing department. From these cards, the data processing department prepares the Stock Inventory Tally Card (NAVSANDA Form 987). The inventory count card has punched on it the stock number, at least one location, unit of issue, and a serial number. The cards are sorted in location sequence for ease in count. The serial numbers are used to re-sort the cards back into stock number sequence and also to insure that no cards are unaccounted for after count.

At the Naval Supply Center at Pearl Harbor, three cards were prepared for each stock number for use in each of the three possible locations for



material (retail, backup, and bulk). However, with the proposed program of this paper, the three possible counts are accommodated on one card.

Simultaneously, with preparation of the count cards from warehouse locator cards, financial detail cards are prepared from the stock record cards held by the stock control division or stock records maintained in the computer. These cards indicate the same information as the locator cards, but in addition indicate the current stock balance at inventory cut-off time and unit price. The financial detail cards are used for inventory reconciliation and to prepare adjustments to stock records and financial ledgers. Since financial detail cards would not be required for the program in this paper, they have been included in the information punched on to the Stock Inventory Tally Card (NAVSANDA Form 987).

Figure 6-2A shows a sample of these cards with the necessary information punched and interpreted on the Stock Inventory Tally Card. Figure 6-2B shows a listing of the sample data used to test the program. In actual practice, the current stock balance and perhaps the unit price would not be interpreted since it is standard practice in inventory not to allow the counters to know what the balance actually is to insure an unbiased count, but for the purposes of illustration, this information was interpreted.

The reader is cautioned not to try to interpret the information printed on the card illustrated in figure 6-2A as well as the remaining illustrations in this chapter by using the description on the card itself. The correct interpretation will be provided in the narrative. Modifications to the card format have been made since its design in 1954 and





furthermore some slight modifications were made to accommodate the requirements of the program in this study. Accordingly, the information on the Stock Inventory Tally Cards illustrated in figure 6-2A is as follows:

<u>Card Column</u>	<u>Information</u>
06-21	Stock number
23-32	Location (normally the retail location)
34-43	Unit price
44-45	Unit of issue
47-52	Stock record balance at cut-off
60-72	Reserved for count operation
74-80	Serial number of the card

The count operation under the proposed program is essentially the same as described in Chapter IV of this paper with one major exception. In order to mechanize the reconciliation function, it is desirable to have source data in machineable format. This has been accomplished by use of the portable punch machine. An example of this type machine is the Addressograph Portable Punch Machine described in Appendix E. Instead of recording counts in pencil on the tally card as was indicated in Chapter IV, the counters record the count on the card by punching the tally card.

The reader who has had experience in the physical inventory area may question the ability of inventory counters to use a portable punch machine with the same accuracy as recording the count in pencil directly on the card. In 1962 the author borrowed several of the Addressograph machines to study the possibility of using them for inventory count recording at the Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor, Hawaii. With only a very minimal amount of training, the machines were used to count a portion of ordnance repair parts. This particular type material was



<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>1M 5905 424 4100 313 224 56</span> <span>110000 FA</span> <span>5</span> <span>1</span> </div>		0000214	
		0000215	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>1M 5905 509 6772 075 031 22</span> <span>000000070 FA</span> <span>12</span> <span>1</span> </div>		0000216	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>L/C A/C C F C CLASS OR FSC</span> <span>STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION</span> <span>U/I</span> <span>SERIAL NUMBER CLASS OR FSC</span> </div>		0000216	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>L/C A/C C F C CLASS OR FSC</span> <span>STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION</span> <span>U/I</span> <span>SERIAL NUMBER CLASS OR FSC</span> </div>		0000217	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>L/C A/C C F C CLASS OR FSC</span> <span>STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION</span> <span>U/I</span> <span>SERIAL NUMBER CLASS OR FSC</span> </div>		0000219	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>L/C A/C C F C CLASS OR FSC</span> <span>STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION</span> <span>U/I</span> <span>SERIAL NUMBER CLASS OR FSC</span> </div>		0000221	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>L/C A/C C F C CLASS OR FSC</span> <span>STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION</span> <span>U/I</span> <span>SERIAL NUMBER CLASS OR FSC</span> </div>		0000222	
EMERGENCY ISSUES			
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span>L/C A/C C F C CLASS OR FSC</span> <span>STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION</span> <span>U/I</span> <span>SERIAL NUMBER CLASS OR FSC</span> </div>		0000222	

COUNT COMPUTATIONS			EMERGENCY ISSUES		
DATE	INVOICE NUMBER	QUANTITY	DATE	INVOICE NUMBER	QUANTITY

## STOCK INVENTORY TALLY CARD

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNT BY \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL COUNT \_\_\_\_\_

L/C A/C C F C CLASS OR FSC
STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION
U/I
SERIAL NUMBER

1234567891011121314151617181920212223242526272829303132333435363738394041424344454647484950515253545556575859606162636465666768697071727374757677787980

FIGURE 6-2A

SAMPLE OF INVENTORY TALLY CARDS BEFORE FIRST COUNT



---

1N	5905	522	3074	313	334	05		55	EA	55		0000222
1N	5905	520	3141	075	333	30	30000	AY		1		0000221
1N	5905	509	6805	075	041	25	1000	EA		20		0000219
1N	5905	509	6789	075	019	30	110	EA				0000217
1N	5905	509	6776	075	033	20	75	EA		36		0000216
1N	5905	509	6772	075	031	22	000000070	EA		12		0000215
1N	5905	424	4100	313	224	56	110000	EA		5		0000214

CARD COLUMN	INFORMATION
06-21	STOCK NUMBER
23-32	LOCATION (NORMALLY THE RETAIL LOCATION)
34-43	UNIT PRICE
44-45	UNIT OF ISSUE
47-52	STOCK RECORD BALANCE AT CUT-OFF
60-72	RESERVED FOR COUNT
74-80	SERIAL NUMBER OF THE CARD

---

FIGURE 6-23

LISTING (PARTIAL) OF SAMPLE TEST DATA BEFORE COUNT



selected because historically, the ordnance repair parts inventories for the test had about the lowest inventory errors, and thus errors attributable to use of the machine could more easily be traced. For the test, counters counted equal numbers of ordnance items with the machine and without it using the hand-written method of recording the count. The results showed no significant difference between the two methods. Inventory count personnel were enthusiastic about using the machines. Unfortunately plans to use them could not be adopted because of a freeze on programming due to transition from the 1401 to the 1410-1301 data processing systems.

The author also discussed the possibility of using portable punch machines for inventory count with inventory personnel at the U. S. Naval Supply Center, Oakland, California. Although they admitted to the possibilities of the machine, their chief objection was that inventory personnel would be required to add up the total count before recording it on the card using the machine where formerly they only needed to record the number of boxes, bales, etc., and the number of items in each box, bale, etc., (2 x 48, 44 x 36, 1 x 144, etc.). While admitting that this is a valid objection and one which was not accounted for in the program, it could easily be overcome by redesign of the tally card to allow more count area and program the computer to make the multiplications necessary to arrive at total count for each warehouse area (retail, backup, and bulk).

Furthermore, the portable punch machines have been used by civilian business firms for a number of years to accomplish inventory as well as a host of other similar uses without serious objection or complications and with little initial training in their use.





Figure 6-3A shows the tally cards after the counts have been re-corded. Figure 6-3B is a listing of all the data used to test the program. As was mentioned above, card columns 60-72 have been reserved for punching the count with the machines. This field is further broken down into the following sub-divisions:

<u>Card Column</u>	<u>Information</u>
60-62	Total count in the bulk storage location
63-65	Total count in the backup storage location
66-68	Total count in the retail storage location
69-70	Adjustments to be subtracted from the inventory count
71-72	Adjustments to be added to the inventory counts

The adjustment columns deserve further explanation. Since at most activities, at least high priority issues are made while inventory is going on, it becomes necessary to adjust inventory count to reflect issues made before count and after stock control cutoff. Normally, receipts and low priority issues are not processed until after inventory, but if necessary, they can be handled by making the proper adjustment to the count. This is normally a count function and all paperwork pertaining to a group of material under inventory is passed to them during inventory for appropriate adjustment if necessary. The adjustments are recorded separately from the count (note the "emergency issues" column on the example in figure 6-3A) for ease in audit or investigation in case of a discrepancy. Thus the adjustments field has been reserved for this purpose under the proposed program.

Once the count has been concluded, the tally cards are submitted directly to the data processing department. The cards must first be



STOCK  
INVENTORY  
TALLY CARD

53



STOCK NUMBER		LOCATION			PRICE	UI	STK	REC	BAL	COUNT	SER NO
1N	5905 424 4100	313	224	56	110000	EA	5		4 1	0000214	
1N	5905 509 6772	075	031	22	000000070	EA	12		0480440210211	0000215	
1N	5905 509 6776	075	033	20	75	EA	36			0000216	
1N	5905 509 6789	075	019	30	110	EA				0000217	
1N	5905 509 6801	075	019	20	350	PR	300		144144 2012 4	0000218	
1N	5905 509 6805	075	041	25	1000	EA	20		10 10 1	0000219	
1N	5905 515 2132	075	314	25	100	EA	3000		999999962	000022	
1N	5905 520 3141	075	333	30	30000	AY	1			0000221	
1N	5905 522 3074	313	334	05	55	EA	55		36. 36 1	0000222	
1N	5905 522 3171	313	122	07	21	EA	329		30 32 4	0000223	
1N	5905 525 2130	075	033	10	000001050	EA	300		1441440040408	0000224	
1N	5905 525 2131	075	044	05	25	EA			1	0000225	
1N	5905 525 2160	075	316	25	2250	CL	21		6 6 6 3	0000226	
1N	5905 525 2162	075	333	20	4900	BG	4		1 2 2	0000227	
1N	5905 526 3131	075	122	20	2300	EA	4		3 1 2	0000228	
1N	5905 526 3400	075	333	25	7200	AY	10		0040020030001	0000229	
1N	5905 530 2104	075	020	22	14420	EA	22		11 9 2	000023	
1N	5905 530 3144	075	040	25	14200	GL	20		15 3 3 1	0000231	
1N	5905 530 3233	313	072	30	20	EA	552		300144110 4 2	0000232	
1N	5905 535 2989	313	333	30	10500	EA	2		1 1 1	0000233	
1N	5905 535 2990	313	333	32	10000	PR	4		1 1 2	234	
1N	5905 535 3221	313	334	06	200	EA	220		10144 66	235	
1N	5905 535 3224	313	334	07	40	EA	100		50 50 10 10	236	
1N	5905 535 3400	313	336	05	565	EA	20		20	237	
1N	5905 535 3401	313	336	06	565	EA				238	
1N	5905 540 2120	313	333	20	400	PR	1		1	239	
1N	5905 540 2125	313	333	21	2500	EA	50		020020	24	
1N	5905 540 2130	313	333	26	30500	EA	4		10	241	
1N	5905 545 1904	075	122	05	2005	EA	219		100100 5	242	
1N	5905 545 1905	075	123	05	2565	EA	9		11	243	
1N	5905 545 2120	075	144	05	5230	EA	8		0020020050000	0000244	
1N	5905 545 2220	075	144	07	000000150	EA	22		0040100090000	0000245	
1N	5905 545 2431	075	145	04	000000030	EA	433		1003000400101	0000246	
1N	5905 550 2999	313	130	24	44	EA	722		3500503100005	0000247	
1N	5905 565 4144	313	130	05	250	PR	644		300220 80	248	
1N	5905 565 5600	313	135	05	250	EA	605		300300	249	
1N	5905 565 7111	313	135	04	40000	EA	10		4 6 1 1	25	
1N	5905 620 2919	313	135	03	20005	EA	1		1	251	
1N	5905 622 3201	075	440	03	005	EA	2		1 10101	0000252	
1N	5905 622 3202	075	440	04	10	EA	3000		900900900	253	

FIGURE 6-3B

LISTING OF INVENTORY TEST DATA  
SHOWING INVENTORY COUNTS RECORDED IN COLUMNS 60-72



sorted into stock number sequence and hand-written cards prepared by count personnel for material for which no stock or location card existed, and cards whose total count exceeded the length of the count field (redesign of the tally card would preclude this latter requirement) must be keypunched.

The cards are then introduced directly into the 1401 computer using the Initial Inventory Program of Appendix B for reconciliation. This program then performs the entire pre-audit function described in Chapter IV. Figure 6-3A illustrates the appearance of the tally cards with the counts punched on them ready for use by the computer. The count information has been interpreted for illustrative purposes only. In actual practice this step would not be required.

The first data card read into the program records on the printed output the cognizance symbol, federal group, and class inventoried and the date the initial or first count was completed. The remaining data cards are the tally cards indicated above. Each card is read in turn. The program first calculates the total counts by adding the counts punched for the bulk, backup, and retail locations. It also includes any counts punched in either adjustment column. In the next step, the total count is compared with the stock balance at cutoff. This comparison then determines that there is either a gain (inventory count greater than stock balance), a loss (inventory count less than stock balance), or a "no adjustment" (inventory count equals stock balance).

If a "no adjustment" occurs, the program is designed to calculate the value of the material and print out the stock and inventory balance and value. If a gain or loss has occurred, the computer must check to





see if a recount is necessary before indicating an adjustment of stock records to match inventory count. The criteria established to determine the necessity for second count is a local command decision and no standard has been set.<sup>5</sup> For purposes of the model program, the criteria were those in effect at the Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor during the period 1959-62 when the author was Inventory Officer at that activity. Different criteria would require only slight modification to the proposed program. The criteria established was that if the gain or loss was over \$100.00 in value, a complete gain or loss (i.e., zero stock balance with some inventory or vice versa), or a gain or loss exceeding ten percent of the stock balance, the item would be recounted.

Accordingly, the program makes these checks in the order described above. If a recount is necessary, a new Stock Inventory Tally Card in a different color than the original card is punched. Figure 6-4A shows the cards prepared using the proposed program with test data. The tally cards are identical in format with the tally cards used for the initial count. Figure 6-4B lists all the recounts generated using the test data.

If none of the criteria are met or exceeded, the gain or loss then becomes a "minor adjustment" and stock record cards can be adjusted to reflect inventory count without further audit or count. To accomplish this function, another tally card is prepared which indicates a minor adjustment gain or loss and provides the amount by which the stock records should be adjusted as well as other information (stock number, price, etc.) as shown in figure 6-5A which are the results using the test data with the

<sup>5</sup>Bureau of Supplies and Accounts Manual, op. cit., para. 24566.



[illegible]

FIGURE 6-4A

SAMPLE OF RECOUNT CARDS PREPARED BY INITIAL PROGRAM



---

STOCK NUMBER	LOCATION	PRICE	UI	STK	REC	BAL	COUNT	SER NO
1N 5905 509 6772 075 031 22	0000000070	EA	000012					0000215
1N 5905 509 6776 075 033 20	75	EA	36					0000216
1N 5905 520 3141 075 333 30	30000	AY	1					0000221
1N 5905 522 3074 313 334 05	55	EA	000055					0000222
1N 5905 522 3171 313 122 07	21	EA	329					0000223
1N 5905 525 2131 075 044 05	25	EA	000000					0000225
1N 5905 525 2162 075 333 20	4900	BG	000004					227
1N 5905 535 2989 313 333 30	10500	EA	2					0000233
1N 5905 535 3224 313 334 07	40	EA	000100					236
1N 5905 540 2125 313 333 21	2500	EA	50					24
1N 5905 540 2130 313 333 26	30500	EA	4					241
1N 5905 545 1904 075 122 05	2005	EA	219					242
1N 5905 545 1905 075 123 05	2565	EA	000009					243
1N 5905 565 4144 313 130 05	250	PR	644					248

---

FIGURE 6-4B

COMPLETE LISTING OF RECOUNT CARDS PREPARED BY INITIAL PROGRAM



proposed program. Figure 6-5B contains a listing of the same information.

At this point, the program branches to calculate the value of the stock per inventory and per stock balance and prints the output as shown in Appendix D. Then the process is repeated until all of the data has been read. After the last card has been processed, the program prints out an inventory recapitulation which has been accumulated by the program. This recapitulation consists of the following information concerning the inventory:

- a. Number of items inventoried
- b. Number of minor adjustment gains
- c. Number of minor adjustment losses
- d. Number of items requiring recount
- e. Value of minor adjustment gains
- f. Value of minor adjustment losses
- g. Value of recount gains
- h. Value of recount losses
- i. Total value of stock per inventory
- j. Total value of stock per stock records

In addition to the above recapitulation, each line item has been recorded indicating the following information for each item:

- a. Stock number, location, and unit of issue
- b. Unit price
- c. Stock balance (per stock records at "cutoff")
- d. Inventory balance
- e. Minor adjustment if applicable
- f. Serial number of recounted items (for ease in locating initial inventory card if required and to insure all recount cards are returned)





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111111 5905 622 3202 075 440 04										10	EA	MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSS	300	253
111111 5905 585 5600 313 135 05										250	EA	MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSS	5	249
111111 5905 550 2999 313 130 24										44	EA	MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSS	7	247
111111 5905 545 2431 075 145 04 0000000030											EA	MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAIN	7	246
111111 5905 545 2220 075 144 07 0000000150											EA	MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAIN	1	245
111111 5905 545 2130 075 144 05 5220											EA	MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAIN	1	244
111111 5905 525 2130 075 033 10 0000000000											EA	MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSS	4	224
111111 5905 515 2132 075 314 25										100	EA	MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSS	40	220
111111 5905 509 6805 075 041 25										1000	EA	MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSS	1	219
EMERGENCY ISSUES														
COUNT COMPUTATIONS														
DATE INVOICE NUMBER QUANTITY DATE INVOICE NUMBER QUANTITY														
LOCATION														
COUNT BY TOTAL COUNT														
STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION														
U/I SERIAL NUMBER														
856243 GLOBE S.F.														

STOCK  
INVENTORY  
TALLY CARD

FIGURE 6-5A

MINOR ADJUSTMENT CARDS PREPARED BY INITIAL PROGRAM



---

1N	5905	509	6805	075	041	25	1000	EA	MINOR	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	1	219
1N	5905	515	2132	075	314	25	100	EA	MINOR	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	40	22
1N	5905	525	2130	075	033	10	000001050	EA	MINOR	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	4	224
1N	5905	545	2120	075	144	05	5230	EA	MINOR	ADJUSTMENT	GAIN	1	244
1N	5905	545	2220	075	144	07	000000150	EA	MINOR	ADJUSTMENT	GAIN	1	245
1N	5905	545	2431	075	145	04	000000030	EA	MINOR	ADJUSTMENT	GAIN	7	246
1N	5905	550	2999	313	130	24	44	EA	MINOR	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	7	247
1N	5905	565	5600	313	135	05	250	EA	MINOR	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	5	249
1N	5905	622	3202	075	440	04	10	EA	MINOR	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	300	253

---

FIGURE 6-5B

COMPLETE LISTING OF MINOR ADJUSTMENT CARDS PREPARED BY INITIAL PROGRAM



- g. Recount code (indicates which criteria was met or exceeded that required a recount)
- h. Inventory value (value of each line item per inventory count)

Appendix D is the printed output generated from use of test data with the proposed program of Appendix B.

The inventory reconciliation or pre-audit effort is by no means complete at this point. The next stage in the physical inventory process requires recounting all of the material indicated by the reconciliation process described in the initial inventory program above. Once this has been completed, the recounted tally cards are used as input data for the final inventory summary program. Appendix A contains the flow chart for this function, Appendix B the original source program written in mnemonic code, Appendix C includes the object program listing, and Appendix D contains the sample output. Figures 6-6A and 6-6B show and list the recount tally cards after the recount has been completed.

This second program follows the same methodology as the first. The differences lie in the criterion established for making a final adjustment of stock records to reflect inventory count (after recount) or conducting an investigation which requires an analysis of each transaction which occurred for a particular item back to the time of the previous inventory. Since investigations are a very time consuming and costly function, the BUSANDA Manual has established this criterion at \$1000.00.<sup>6</sup>

Accordingly, the proposed program has been written in much the same way as the first except it checks to see if a particular gain or loss

<sup>6</sup>Ibid.



[illegible]

FIGURE 6-6A

### SAMPLE OF INVENTORY TALLY CARDS AFTER RECOUNT





---

STOCK NUMBER	LOCATION	PRICE	UI	STK	REC	BAL	COUNT	SER NO
1N 5905 509 6772 075 031 22	0000000070	EA	000012				4 211	0000215
1N 5905 509 6776 075 033 20	75	EA	36					0000216
1N 5905 520 3141 075 333 30	30000	AY	1					0000221
1N 5905 522 3074 313 334 05	55	EA	000055			0360000200100		0000222
1N 5905 522 3171 313 122 07	21	EA	329			1330300320504		0000223
1N 5905 525 2131 075 044 05	25	EA	000000			10000		0000225
1N 5905 525 2162 075 333 20	4900	BG	000004			0010020020100		0000227
1N 5905 535 2989 313 333 30	10500	EA	2			0010010100000		0000233
1N 5905 535 3224 313 334 07	40	EA	000100			0500000000010		236
1N 5905 540 2125 313 333 21	2500	EA	50			0200200050000		24
1N 5905 540 2130 313 333 26	30500	EA	4			0010010010000		241
1N 5905 545 1904 075 122 05	2005	EA	219			1001000140005		242
1N 5905 545 1905 075 123 05	2565	EA	000009			0000000110500		243
1N 5905 565 4144 313 130 05	250	PR	644			800000		248

---

FIGURE 6-6B

COMPLETE LISTING OF INVENTORY TALLY CARDS AFTER RECOUNT



exceeds \$1000.00. If it does, it is so indicated on the printed output.

In addition, an adjustment card (see figures 6-7A and 6-7B) is prepared for all gains and losses so that stock records can be adjusted to reflect the final inventory count and the control inventory maintained over that portion of stock records and material in the warehouse can be lifted and these two functions can return to processing all receipts and issues in the normal fashion. Investigations are conducted independently of this control.

The printed output that is shown in Appendix D using the test data indicates for each line item recounted the following information:

- a. Stock number, location, and unit of issue
- b. Price
- c. Stock balance
- d. Inventory balance
- e. Adjustments required
- f. Value of adjustments
- g. Serial number of those items requiring investigation
- h. Value of item per inventory count

The second program also prints out a recapitulation of all the recounted items. The following information is included in this recount recapitulation:

- a. Number of items recounted
- b. Number of final adjustment gains
- c. Number of final adjustment losses
- d. Number of items requiring investigation



[illegible]

FIGURE 6-7A

SAMPLE OF FINAL ADJUSTMENT CARDS PREPARED BY FINAL PROGRAM



---

1N	5905	509	6772	075	031	22	000000070	EA	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	GAIN	1	215
1N	5905	509	6776	075	033	20	75	EA	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	36	216
1N	5905	520	3141	075	333	30	30000	AY	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	1	221
1N	5905	522	3171	313	122	07	21	EA	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	135	223
1N	5905	525	2131	075	044	05	25	EA	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	GAIN	1	225
1N	5905	535	2989	313	333	30	10500	EA	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	GAIN	10	233
1N	5905	535	3224	313	334	07	40	EA	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	40	236
1N	5905	540	2125	313	333	21	2500	EA	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	5	24
1N	5905	540	2130	313	333	26	30500	EA	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	1	241
1N	5905	545	1905	075	123	05	2565	EA	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	3	243
1N	5905	565	4144	313	130	05	250	PR	FINAL	ADJUSTMENT	LOSS	564	248

---

FIGURE 6-7B

LISTING OF FINAL ADJUSTMENT CARDS PREPARED BY FINAL PROGRAM





- e. Value of final adjustment gains
- f. Value of final adjustment losses
- g. Value of investigation gains
- h. Value of investigation losses
- i. Value of recounted items per inventory
- j. Value of recounted items per stock balance

The proposed programs described above for use on the IBM 1401 system to accomplish the physical inventory pre-audit function have a few limitations, some of which have already been discussed and therefore, will be mentioned only briefly below. The advantages, however, over the previous method of accomplishing this task are many and significant. The limitations and advantages will each be discussed in turn.

The programs were written for only one system which is not in universal use throughout supply activities of the Navy Supply System. However, computer application of this inventory function has been demonstrated and similar programs could be written for use with other computer systems. The card format used to test the program is not optimal. It was used to accommodate the present card design. Increased card space would permit counts beyond 2997 (the maximum count in the present format, i.e., 999 in each location). Probably the most serious limitation insofar as EDP operations are concerned, is use of the Stock Tally Card to prepare the adjustment cards. Under present procedures with both DSA and Navy Supply Systems, adjustments to records are done using NAVSTRIP<sup>7</sup> codes and symbols, the adjustment cards produced by the program probably would

<sup>7</sup>Navy Standard Requisition and Issue Procedures.



not be compatible with NAVSTRIP procedures and standards. The basic problem stems from the fact that the 1402 card read and punch machine has only one blank card feeder and in order to produce a recount card and adjustment card in the same program run with two different blank cards is beyond the capability of the machine. This objection could be remedied by running the adjustment cards generated in the program through conventional EAM equipment to produce the adjustment card in NAVSTRIP format or an additional program could be written to accomplish this on the IBM 1401 system.

The chief advantage of the proposed programs is of course the potential savings in manpower and money along with increased accuracy in the pre-audit effort. To illustrate, the author once again relates to his experiences as Inventory Officer at the Naval Supply Center, Pearl Harbor. At that activity the pre-audit division consisted of three stock clerks (GS-3) and a supervisor (GS-5) on a part-time basis. Using desk calculators, they were performing the same tasks that the above programs do. Their average production was approximately 200 line items per day (600 total) which was about the same number of line items as the count division could count. Thus, there was rarely a serious backlog in pre-audit. The cost of this function annually approximates \$15,565 assuming the supervisor devotes fifty percent of his time with the pre-audit function.<sup>8</sup> Virtually the entire cost of this effort would be eliminated by computer application of this function (assuming computer costs are a fixed cost).

<sup>8</sup>Based on general schedule rates under the Federal Classification Act



Furthermore, as was described in Chapter IV, some of the EAM work in the inventory area has also been eliminated by this proposal. The need for financial detail cards to adjust financial and stock records and to provide recapitulation information is an example of this potential saving.

The programs also provide almost all the necessary information for reports made to higher management and financial adjustments can be made immediately without waiting for the processing of financial detail cards. This information is provided by the recapitulation information on the printed output of the two programs.

Finally, it seems that a greater degree of accuracy is obtained by use of the computer. The human errors of the pre-audit function have been eliminated. This advantage could only be proven however, by actual test of the programs on the job.



## Chapter VII

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions. As long as humans err and accountability for material is required, inventories will be a part of stock point operations. The stock point manager who uses inventory information not only to update records, but also as a means of uncovering error trends in stock and record maintenance is using inventory to full advantage. Inventory can be the basis of preventing as well as correcting mistakes.

It seems clear that the Naval Supply System has learned a valuable lesson during the past ten years in shifting from a complete inventory to almost no inventory program and back again. The experience has shown that inventory should be one of the stock point manager's chief operational tools for maintenance of good storekeeping practices in the warehouse and sound records management in the fiscal and stock control side of the stock point.

Finally, the advent of automatic data processing has made profound changes on the operations of the supply system. It has enabled the system to be much more responsive to the customer while at the same time has allowed decreased inventory levels. Furthermore, some of the routine decision-making formerly done by stock control and inventory manager personnel is now accomplished by this ADP equipment available at most stock points. The system is only as good as the accuracy of the information provided to it, however, and the physical inventory process is the means by which this accuracy can be assured.

Recommendations. During the course of the study the potential of using automatic data processing equipment in other areas of the physical





inventory process became increasingly evident. Further study in this area would pay dividends in increasing the accuracy of inventory and decreasing the costs associated with it. The two chief recommendations in this area follow.

It would be beneficial to know the relationship of the different types of transactions on a particular item to inventory error. What are the chief contributors of stock imbalances? Is it receipt transactions, issues, re-warehousing, location errors, etc.? It is undoubtedly all of these, but if it were possible to learn which contributed the most, etc., it would enable ADP equipment to keep track of transaction information and predict when inventory was probably necessary.

ADP equipment could also be used to assist inventory audit personnel in the course of inventory investigations. The time associated with tracing transactions back to the previous inventory is enormous and may involve search through a three year pile of transaction registers. If these registers were maintained on magnetic tape, the ADP equipment could make the search in a few minutes. Whether this is a feasible recommendation in terms of the costs involved should be a matter of further study.



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APPENDIX A

IBM 1401 INVENTORY PROGRAMS

FLOW CHARTS

INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY

FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY

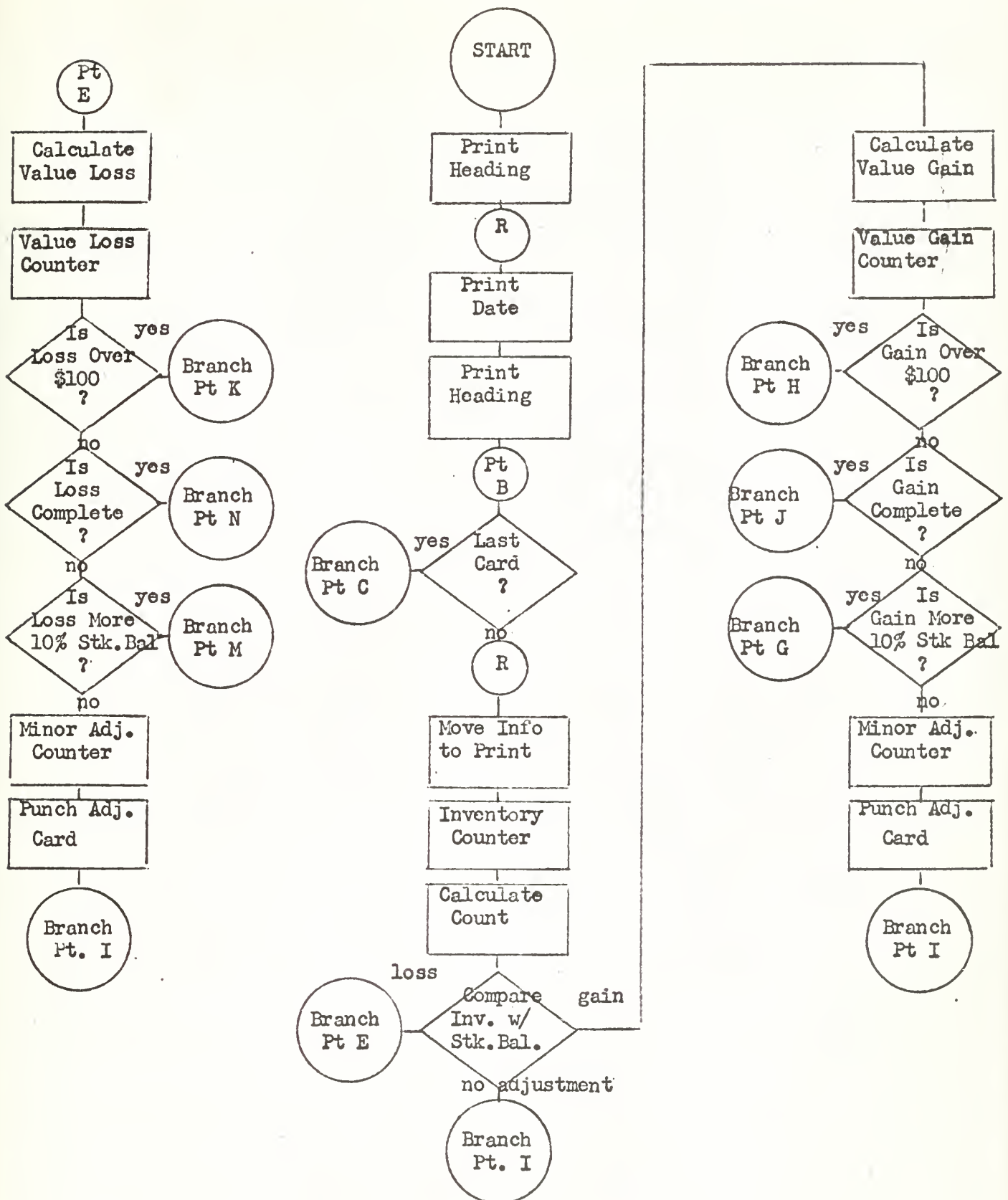




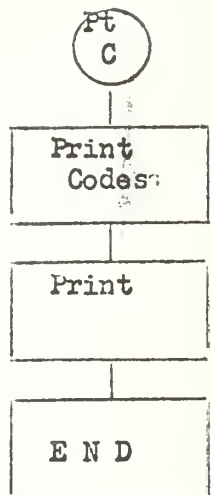
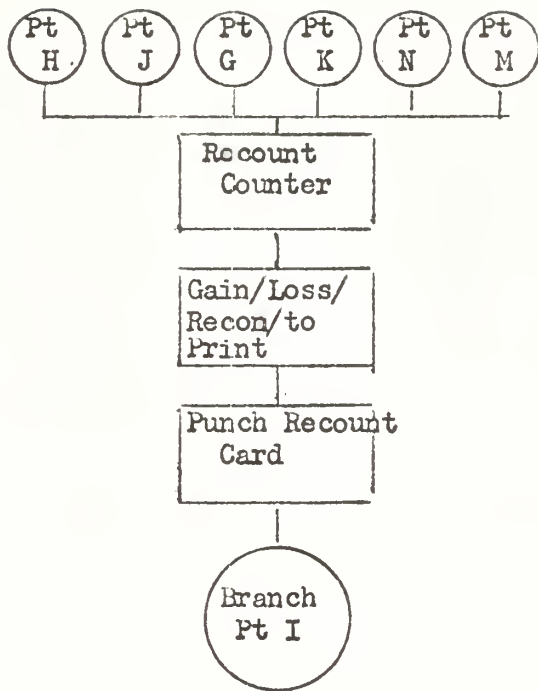
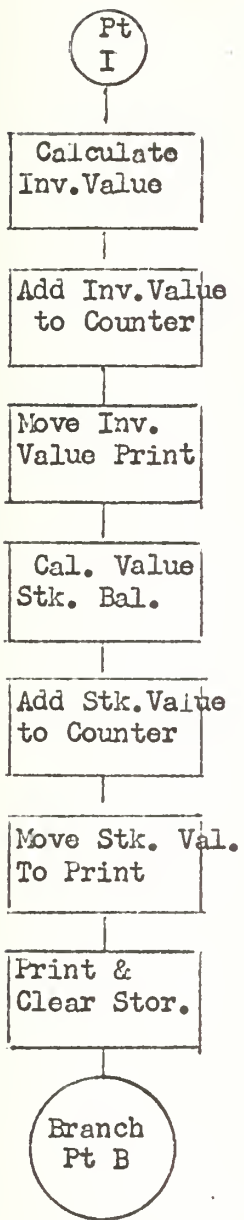
INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY



# CONDENSED FLOW CHART INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY







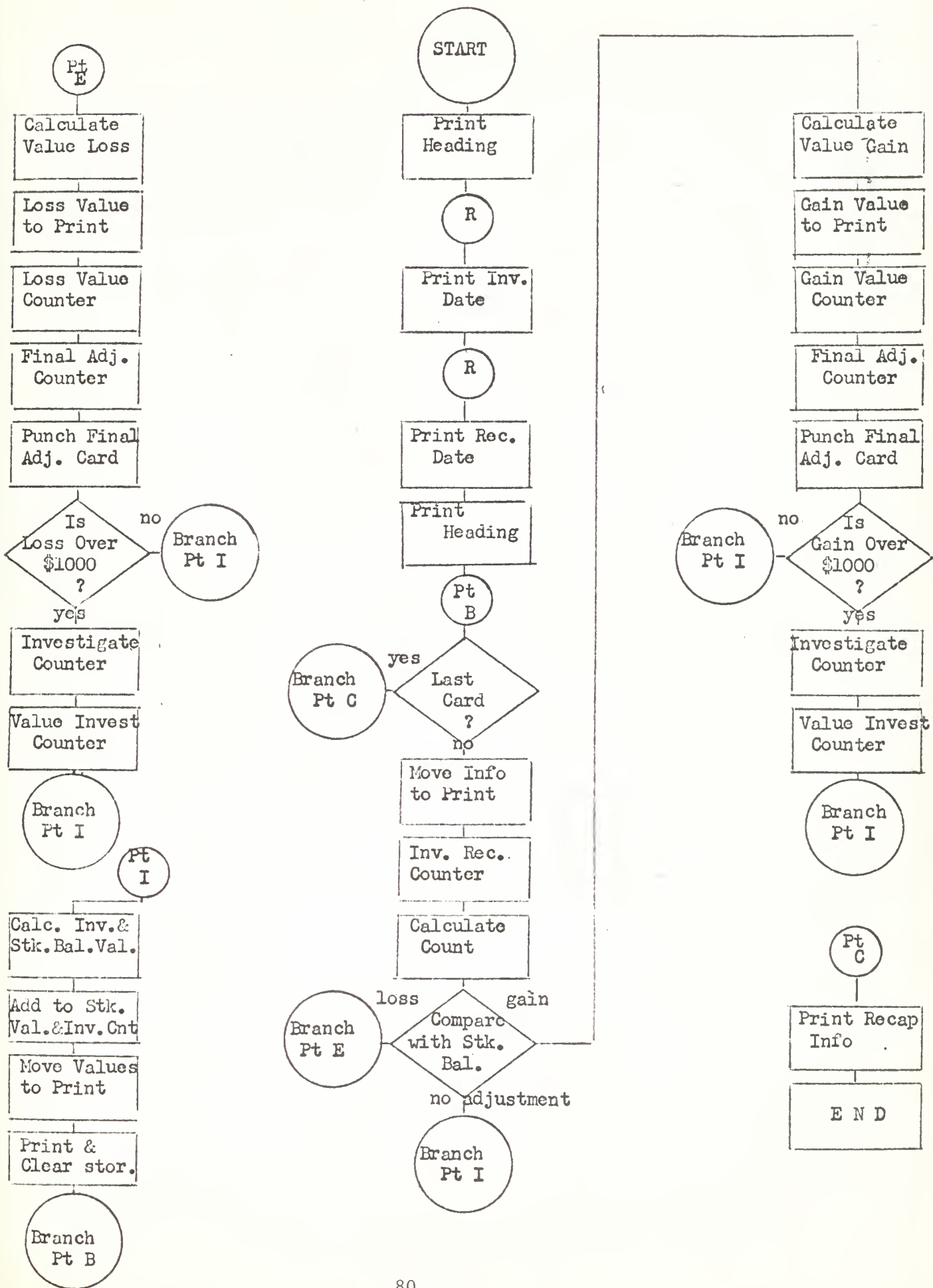


FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY





# CONDENSED FLOW CHART FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY





## APPENDIX B

SOURCE PROGRAM LISTINGS

INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY

FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY



## INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY



# INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY-----PROGRAM

```

01010          ORG0333
01020 6WORKB DCW*      000000
0103030ZEROS DCW*      0000000000000000000000 *0      000
01040 9MUTPLRDCW*      0000000000
0105024HEAD1 DCW*      SOME NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER
0106025HEAD2 DCW*      INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY
0107012HEAD3 DCW*      STOCK NUMBER
0108015HEAD4 DCW*      LOCATION      U/I
01090 5HEAD5 DCW*      PRICE
0110018HEAD6 DCW*      STOCK      INVENTORY
0111016HEAD7 DCW*      BALANCE      BALANCE
0112017HEAD8 DCW*      MINOR ADJUSTMENTS
0113015HEAD9 DCW*      GAINS      LOSSES
01140 8HEAD10DCW*      RECOUNTS
01150 8HEAD11DCW*      (SER.NO)
0116021HEAD12DCW*      GAIN/LOSS      INVENTORY
0117019HEAD13DCW*      VALUE      VALUE
01180 7HEAD14DCW*      RECOUNT
01190 5HEAD15DCW*      CODE
01200 1BODYA DCW*      A
02010 1BODYB DCW*      B
02020 1BODYC DCW*      C
02030 1BODYD DCW*      D
02040 1BODYE DCW*      E
02050 1BODYF DCW*      F
0206013CODE1 DCW*      RECOUNT CODES
0207017CODEA DCW*      A. COMPLETE LOSS
0208017CODEB DCW*      B. COMPLETE GAIN
0209032CODEC DCW*      C. GAIN EXCEEDS TEN PERCENT OF
0210013CODE2 DCW*      STOCK BALANCE
0211032CODED DCW*      D. LOSS EXCEEDS TEN PERCENT OF
0212032CODEE DCW*      E. GAIN EXCEEDS ONE HUNDRED DOL
02130 4CODE3 DCW*      LARS
0214032CODEF DCW*      F. LOSS EXCEEDS ONE HUNDRED DOL
02150 7BODYG DCW*      RECOUNT
0216024ENDA DCW*      INVENTORY RECAPITULATION
0217020ENDB DCW*      NO.ITEMS INVENTORIED
0218025ENDC DCW*      NO.MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAINS
0219026ENDD DCW*      NO.MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSSES
0220020ENDE DCW*      NO.ITEMS FOR RECOUNT
0301031ENDF DCW*      VALUE OF MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAINS
0302032ENDG DCW*      VALUE OF MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSSES
0303022ENDH DCW*      VALUE OF RECOUNT GAINS
0304023ENDI DCW*      VALUE OF RECOUNT LOSSES
0305031ENDJ DCW*      TOTAL VALUE STOCK PER INVENTORY
0306032ENDK DCW*      TOTAL VALUE STOCK PER STOCK BALA
03070 3ENDL DCW*      NCE
03080 5NOINV DCW*      00000
03090 5NOGAINDCW*      00000
03100 5NOLOSSDCW*      00000
03110 5NOREC DCW*      00000
03120 8GAIVALDCW*      00000000
03130 8LOSVALDCW*      00000000
03140 8RELVALDCW*      00000000

```





LSKIP THREE



06180		SW 0063	0066	
06190		SW 0069	0071	
06200		SW 0074		
07090	PTB	B PTC		ALAST CARD TEST
07100		R		READ DATA CARD
07101		MCW0021	0216	S/N TO PRINT
07102		W		PRINT
07103		CS 0216		
07104		MCW0032	0210	LOCATION TO PRNT
07105		MCW0045	0215	U/I TO PRINT
07106		LCACONT1	0230	\$ SIGN TO PRINT
07107		MCE0042	0230	U/PRICE TO PRINT
07108		MCW0052	0237	STK/BAL TO PRINT
07110		A ONE	NOINV	INVENTORY COUNT
07120		MCWZEROS	BODINV	CLEAR INV AREA
07130		A 0062	BODINV	BULK COUNT
07140		A 0065	BODINV	BACKUP COUNT
07150		A 0068	BODINV	RETAIL COUNT
07160		A 0072	BODINV	ADJUSTMENTS PLUS
07170		S 0070	BODINV	ADJUSTMENTS MINU
07180		MZ ONE	BODINV	CLEAR SIGN
07190		MCSBODINV	0249	COUNT TO PRINT
08010		MCWZEROS	WORKB	CLEAR STKBALAREA
08020		MZ ONE	0052	CLEAR SIGN
08030		A 0052	WORKB	STKBAL TO WKAREA
08040		MCWZEROS	WORKC	CLEAR INVCNTAREA
08050		A ZEROS	BODINV	CLEAR BODINV
08060		MZ ONE	BODINV	CLEAR SIGN
08070		A BODINV	WORKC	INV TO WRKAREA
08080		C WORKC	WORKB	COMPARE BAL/INV
08090		B PTI		SINV=STK NO ADJ
08100		B PTE		UINVLESSBAL LOSS
08110		LCAZEROS	AREA	CLEAR PRODUCT AREA
08120		MCWZEROS	WORKF	CLEAR WORK F
09010		MCWORKC	WORKF	INV TO WORKF
09020		S WORKB	WORKF	GAIN IN WORKF
09030		MZ ONE	WORKF	CLEAR SIGN
09040		MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	MULTIPLICATION
09050		MCWZEROS	MUTCND	VALUE OF THE
09060		A WORKF	MUTPLR	GAIN
09070		A 0042	MUTCND	
09080		LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020	
09090	PTM1	B PTM2	AREA -020 0	
09100		B PTM2	AREA -020 0	
09110		A MUTCND	AREA -008	
09120		S ONE	AREA -020	
09130		B PTM1		
09140	PTM2	BWZPTM3	AREA -020 1	
09150		LCAAREA -001	AREA	
09160		B PTM1		
09170	PTM3	MZ ONE	AREA	
09180		ZA AREA	GAIVAL	VALUE GAIN
09190		MCWAREA	WORKE	VALUE GAIN TOWKE
09200		C WORKE	HUNDRD	IS GAIN OVER \$100
10010		B PTH		TBRANCH
10020		A ZEROS	0052	ZEROS IN SBFIELD



10030		C ZEROS	0052	IS GAIN COMPLETE
10040		B PTJ		SGAIN COMPLETE
10050		MCWZEROS	WORKD	CLEAR WORK AREA
10060		A WORKB -001	WORKD	10PER STK BAL
10070		C 0338	FIVE	ROUND OFF
10080		B PTF		U338 LESS THAN 5
10090		A ONE	WORKD	ROUND OFF
10100	PTF	C WORKD	WORKF	COMPARE TO GAIN
10110		B PTG		UGAIN EXCEEDS10PE
10120		MCSWORKF	0260	GAIN TO PRINT
10130		A ONE	NOGAIN	MINOR GAIN CNTR
10140		LCACONT1	0304	\$ SIGN TO PRINT
10150		MCEGAIVAL	0304	GAIN VALUE PRINT
10160		A GAIVAL	MGAVAL	MGAIN VALUE CNTR
10170		SW 0106	0123	SET WM,S PUNCH
10180		SW 0134	0144	
10190		SW 0147	0168	
10200		SW 0174		
11010		MCW0021	0121	MOVE TO PUNCH
11020		MCW0032	0132	
11030		MCW0043	0143	
11040		MCW0045	0145	
11050		MCWBODYH	0167	
11051		MCWZEROS	WORKG	
11052		MCWORKF	WORKG	
11060		MCSWORKG	0172	
11070		MCS0080	0180	
11080		P		PUNCH ADJ CARD
11090		SS		4PLACE INSTACKER4
11100		CS 0180		CLEAR PUNCH AREA
11110		B PTI		
11120	PTG	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER
11130		MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRNT
11140		MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT
11150		MCWBODYC	0288	CODE TO PRINT
11160		B PTO		
11170	PTH	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER
11180		MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRNT
11190		MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT
11200		MCWBODYE	0288	CODE TO PRINT
12010		B PTO		
12020	PTJ	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER
12030		MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRINT
12040		MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT
12050		MCWBODYB	0288	CODE TO PRINT
12060	PTO	SW 0106	0123	SET WM,S PUNCH
12070		SW 0134	0144	
12080		SW 0147	0174	
12090		MCW0021	0121	MOVE TO PUNCH
12100		MCW0032	0132	
12110		MCW0043	0143	
12120		MCW0045	0145	
12130		MCW0052	0152	
12140		MCS0080	0180	
12150		P		PUNCH RECOUNT CD
12160		CS 0180		CLEAR PUNCH AREA





12161		A GAIVAL	REGVAL	RECOUNT GAVALCNT
12162		LCACONT1	0304	\$SIGN TO PRINT
12163		MCEGAIVAL	0304	GAIN TO PRINT
12170		B PTI		
12180	PTE	LCAZEROS	AREA	CLEAR PROD AREA
12190		MCWZEROS	WORKF	CLEAR WORKF
12200		MCWORKB	WORKF	STKBAL TO WRKF
13010		S WORKC	WORKF	LOSS IN WORKF
13020		MZ ONE	WORKF	CLEAR SIGN
13030		MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	MULTIPLICATION
13040		A WORKF	MUTPLR	VALUE OF THE
13050		MCWZFROS	MUTCND	LOSS
13060		A 0042	MUTCND	
13070		LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020	
13080	PTM4	B PTM5	AREA -020 0	
13090		B PTM5	AREA -020 0	
13100		A MUTCND	AREA -008	
13110		S ONE	AREA -020	
13120		B PTM4		
13130	PTM5	BWZPTM6	AREA -020 1	
13140		LCAAREA -001	AREA	
13150		B PTM4		
13160	PTM6	MZ ONE	AREA	
13170		ZA ARFA	LOSVAL	
13180		MCWAREA	WORKE	VALUELOSS TO WKE
13190		C WORKE	HUNDRD	IS LOSS OVER\$100
13200		B PTK		TLOSS EXCEEDS\$100
14010		A ZEROS	BODINV	ZEROS IN INV FLD
14020		C ZEROS	BODINV	IS LOSS COMPLETE
14030		B PTN		SINV EQUALS ZERO
14040		MCWZEROS	WORKD	CLEAR WORK AREA
14050		A WORKB -001	WORKD	10PERCNT STKBAL
14060		C 0338	FIVE	ROUND OFF
14070		B PTL		U338 LESS THAN 5
14080		A ONE	WORKD	ROUND OFF
14090	PTL	C WORKD	WORKF	COMPARE TO LOSS
14100		B PTM		ULOSS EXCEEDS10PE
14110		MCSWORKF	0268	LOSS TO PRINT
14120		A ONE	NOLOSS	MINOR LOSS CNTR
14130		LCACONT1	0304	\$ SING TO PRINT
14140		MCELOSVAL	0304	LOSS VALUE PRINT
14150		A LOSVAL	MLOVAL	MLOSS VALUE CNTR
14160		SW 0106	0123	SET WM,S PUNCH
14170		SW 0134	0144	
14180		SW 0147	0168	
14190		SW 0174		
14200		MCW0021	0121	MOVE TO PUNCH
15010		MCW0032	0132	
15020		MCW0043	0143	
15030		MCW0045	0145	
15040		MCWBODYL	0167	
15041		MCWZEROS	WORKG	
15042		MCWORKF	WORKG	
15050		MCSWORKG	0172	
15060		MCS0080	0180	
15070		P		PUNCH ADJ CARD





15080		SS		4PLACE IN STKER4
15090		CS 0180		CLEAR PUNCH
15100		B PTI		
15110	PTK	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER
15120		MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRINT
15130		MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT
15140		MCWBODYF	0288	CODE TO PRINT
15150		B PTP		
15160	PTM	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER
15170		MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRINT
15180		MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT
15190		MCWBODYD	0288	CODE TO PRINT
15200		B PTP		
16010	PTN	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER
16020		MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TOPRINT
16030		MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT
16040		MCWBODYA	0288	CODE TO PRINT
16050	PTP	SW 0106	0123	SET WMS PUNCH
16060		SW 0134	0144	
16070		SW 0147	0174	
16080		MCW0021	0121	MOVE TO PUNCH
16090		MCW0032	0132	
16100		MCW0043	0143	
16110		MCW0045	0145	
16120		MCW0052	0152	
16130		MCS0080	0180	
16140		P		PUNCH RECOUNT CD
16150		CS 0180		
16151		A LOSVAL	RELVAL	RECOUNTLOSVALCNT
16152		LCACONT1	0304	\$SIGN TO PRINT
16153		MCELOSVAL	0304	LOSS VAL TO PRNT
16160	PTI	LCAZEROS	AREA	CLEAR PRODUCT
16170		MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	MULTIPLICATION
16180		A BODINV	MUTPLR	INVENTORY
16190		MCWZEROS	MUTCND	VALUE
16200		A 0042	MUTCND	
17010		LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020	
17020	PTM7	B PTM8	AREA -020 0	
17030		B PTM8	AREA -020 0	
17040		A MUTCND	AREA -008	
17050		S ONE	AREA -020	
17060		B PTM7		
17070	PTM8	BWZPTM9	AREA -020 1	
17080		LCAAREA -001	AREA	
17090		B PTM7		
17100	PTM9	MZ ONE	AREA	
17110		A AREA	INVVAL	INVVAL COUNT
17120		LCACONT1	0317	\$SIGN TO PRINT
17130		MCWZEROS	WORKD	CLEAR WORKD
17140		MCWAREA	WORKD	INVVAL TO WORKD
17150		MCFWORKD	0317	INVVAL TO PRINT
17160		LCAZEROS	AREA	
17170		MCWZEROS	MUTCND	MULTIPLICATION
17180		A 0042	MUTCND	STOCK BALANCE
17190		MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	VALUE
17200		A 0052	MUTPLR	



18010		LCAMUTPLR	AREA	-020	
18020	PTM10	B PTM11	AREA	-020	0
18030		B PTM11	AREA	-020	0
18040		A MUTCND	AREA	-008	
18050		S ONE	AREA	-020	
18060		B PTM10			
18070	PTM11	BWZPTM12	AREA	-020	1
18080		LCAAREA	-001	AREA	
18090		B PTM10			
18100	PTM12	MZ ONE	AREA		
18110		A AREA	STKVAL		STKVAL COUNTER
18120		W			PRINT A LINE
18130		CS 0317			CLEAR PRINT AREA
18140		CS 0299			
18150		CC			KSKIP TWO SPACES
18160		B PTR			,END OF PAGE TEST
18170		B PTB			READ A NEW CARD
18180	PTR	CC			1SKIP TO NEW PAGE
18190		B PTB			READ NEW CARD
18200	PTC	CC			LSKIP THREE SPACE
19010		MCWCODE1	0222		PRINT RECOUNT
19020		W			CODES
19030		CS 0222			
19040		CC			K
19050		MCWCODEA	0236		
19060		W			
19070		CS 0236			
19080		CC			J
19090		MCWCODEB	0236		
19100		W			
19110		CS 0236			
19120		CC			J
19130		MCWCODEC	0251		
19140		MCWCODE2	0264		
19150		W			
19160		CS 0264			
19170		CC			J
19180		MCWCODED	0251		
19190		MCWCODE2	0264		
19200		W			
20010		CS 0264			
20020		CC			J
20030		MCWCODEE	0251		
20040		MCWCODE3	0255		
20050		W			
20060		CS 0255			
20070		CC			J
20080		MCWCODEF	0251		
20090		MCWCODE3.	0255		
20100		W			
20110		CS 0255			
20120		CC			L
20130		MCWENDA	0233		INVENTORY
20140		W			RECAP
20150		CS 0233			
20160		CC			K



20170	MCWENDB	0239	
20180	MCWNOINV	0270	
20190	W		
20200	CS 0270		
21010	CC		J
21020	MCWENDC	0244	
21030	MCWNOGAIN	0270	
21040	W		
21050	CS 0270		
21060	CC		J
21070	MCWENDD	0245	
21080	MCWNOLOSS	0270	
21090	W		
21100	CS 0270		
21110	CC		J
21120	MCWENDE	0239	
21130	MCWNOREC	0270	
21140	W		
21150	CS 0270		
21160	CC		J
21170	MCWENDF	0250	
21180	LCACONT1	0280	
21190	MCEMGAVAL	0280	
21200	W		
22010	CS 0280		
22020	CC		J
22030	MCWENDG	0251	
22040	LCACONT1	0280	
22050	MCEMLOVAL	0280	
22060	W		
22070	CS 0280		
22080	CC		J
22090	MCWENDH	0241	
22100	LCACONT1	0280	
22110	MCEREGVAL	0280	
22120	W		
22130	CS 0280		
22140	CC		J
22150	MCWENDI	0242	
22160	LCACONT1	0280	
22170	MCERELVAL	0280	
22180	W		
22190	CS 0280		
22200	CC		J
23010	MCWENDJ	0250	
23020	LCACONT1	0280	
23030	MCEINVVAL	0280	
23040	W		
23050	CS 0280		
23060	CC		J
23070	MCWENDK	0251	
23080	MCWENDL	0254	
23090	LCACONT1	0280	
23100	MCESTKVAL	0280	
23110	W		
23120	CS 0280		



23130	PTZ	NOP0999	0999	LOCKED HALT
23140		H		
23150		B PTZ		
23160		ENDSTART		





FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY







03140	8LOSVALDCW*	00000000	
03150	1TEST DCW*	0	
04010	START SW 0001		
04020	MCWHEAD1	0272	PRINT HEADING
04030	W		
04040	CS 0272		
04050	MCWHEAD2	0272	
04060	W		
04070	CS 0272		
04080	CC		L
04090	R		READ INV DATE
04100	MCW0080	0280	
04110	W		
04120	CS 0080		
04130	CS 0280		
04140	CC		L
04141	SW 0001		
04150	R		READ RECOUNTDATE
04160	MCW0080	0280	
04170	W		
04180	CS 0080		
04190	CS 0280		
04200	CC		L
05010	MCWHEAD3	0212	PRINT HEADING
05020	MCWHEAD5	0230	
05030	MCWHEAD6	0252	
05040	MCWHEAD8	0267	
05050	MCWHEAD10	0285	
05060	MCWHEAD12	0319	
05070	W		
05080	CS 0319		
05090	CS 0299		
05100	MCWHEAD4	0215	
05110	MCWHEAD7	0251	
05120	MCWHEAD9	0268	
05130	MCWHEAD11	0283	
05140	MCWHEAD13	0301	
05150	MCWHEAD11	0317	
05160	W		
05170	CS 0317		
05180	CS 0299		
05190	CC		L
05200	PTA SW 0006	0023	
06010	SW 0034	0044	
06011	SW 0047	0060	
06020	SW 0063	0066	
06030	SW 0069	0071	
06040	SW 0074		
06050	PTB B PTC		ALAST CARD TEST
06060	R		READ DATA CARD
06070	MCW0021	0216	SN TO PRINT
06080	W		
06090	CS 0216		
06100	MCW0032	0210	LOCATION TO PRNT
06110	MCW0045	0215	U/I TO PRINT
06120	LCACONT1	0230	



06130		MCE0042	0230	U/PRICE TO PRINT
06140		MCS0052	0237	STK BAL TO PRINT
06150		A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER
06160		MCWZEROS	BODINV	
06170		A 0062	BODINV	BULK COUNT
06180		A 0065	BODINV	BACKUP COUNT
06190		A 0068	BODINV	RETAIL COUNT
06200		A 0072	BODINV	PLUS ADJUSTMENTS
07010		S 0070	BODINV	MINUS ADJUSTMENT
07020		MZ ONE	BODINV	
07030		MCSBODINV	0249	COUNT TO PRINT
07040		MCWZEROS	WORKB	STOCK BALANCE AND
07050		MZ ONE	0052	INVENTORY
07060		A 0052	WORKB	BALANCE TO WORK
07070		MCWZEROS	WORKC	
07080		A ZEROS	BODINV	
07090		MZ ONE	BODINV	
07100		A BODINV	WORKC	AREAS
07110		C WORKC	WORKB	COMPARE INV/STK
07120		B PTI		SINV=STK NO ADJ
07130		B PTE		UINVLESSBAL LOSS
07140		LCAZEROS	AREA	GAIN CALCULATION
07150		MCWZEROS	WORKF	FOR THE VALUE OF
07160		MCWORKC	WORKF	THE
07170		S WORKB	WORKF	
07180		MZ ONE	WORKF	
07190		MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	
07200		MCWZEROS	MUTCND	
08010		A WORKF	MUTPLR	
08020		A 0042	MUTCND	
08030		LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020	
08040	PTM1	B PTM2	AREA -020 0	
08050		B PTM2	AREA -020 0	
08060		A MUTCND	AREA -008	
08070		S ONE	AREA -020	
08080		B PTM1		
08090	PTM2	BWZPTM3	AREA -020 1	
08100		LCAAREA -001	AREA	
08110		B PTM1		
08120	PTM3	MZ ONE	AREA	
08130		ZA AREA	GAIVAL	GAIN
08140		MCWAREA	WORKE	
08150		MCSWORKF	0260	
08160		A ONE	NOFAG	FINAL ADJ COUNT
08170		A GAIVAL	VFAG	VALUE GAIN CNTR
08180		LCACONT1	0285	
08190		MCEGAIVAL	0285	
08200		SW 0106	0123	PUNCH ADJ CARD
09010		SW 0134	0144	
09020		SW 0147	0164	
09030		SW 0168	0174	
09040		MCW0021	0121	
09050		MCW0032	0132	
09060		MCW0043	0143	
09070		MCW0045	0145	
09080		MCWCARDA	0162	





09090		MCWCARDB	0167	
09091		MCWZEROS	WORKG	
09092		MCWORKF	WORKG	
09100		MCSWORKG	0172	
09110		MCS0080	0180	
09120		P		
09130		CS 0180		
09140		C WORKE	THOUS	IS GAIN OVER
09150		B PTH		T\$1000
09160		B PTI		
09170	PTH	A ONE	NOIINV	NO INVEST CNTR
09180		A GAIVAL	VIG	VALUE OF GAINCTR
09190		MCS0080	0299	
09200		B PTI		
10010	PTE	LCAZEROS	AREA	LOSS CALCULATION
10020		MCWZEROS	WORKF	FOR THE VALUE OF
10030		MCWORKB	WORKF	THE
10040		S WORKC	WORKF	
10050		MZ ONE	WORKF	
10060		MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	
10070		MCWZEROS	MUTCND	
10080		A WORKF	MUTPLR	
10090		A 0042	MUTCND	
10100		LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020	
10110	PTM4	B PTM5	AREA -020 0	
10120		B PTM5	AREA -020 0	
10130		A MUTCND	AREA -008	
10140		S ONE	AREA -020	
10150		B PTM4		
10160	PTM5	BWZPTM6	AREA -020 1	
10170		LCAAREA -001	AREA	
10180		B PTM4		
10190	PTM6	MZ ONE	AREA	
10200		ZA AREA	LOSVAL	LOSS
11010		MCWAREA	WORKE	
11020		MCSWORKF	0268	
11030		A ONE	NOFAL	FINAL ADJ COUNT
11040		A LOSVAL	VFAL	VALUE LOSS CNTR
11050		LCACONT1	0285	
11060		MCELOSVAL	0285	
11070		SW 0106	0123	PUNCH ADJ CARD
11080		SW 0134	0144	
11090		SW 0147	0164	
11100		SW 0168	0174	
11110		MCW0021	0121	
11120		MCW0032	0132	
11130		MCW0043	0143	
11140		MCW0045	0145	
11150		MCWCARDA	0162	
11160		MCWCARDC	0167	
11161		MCWZEROS	WORKG	
11162		MCWORKF	WORKG	
11170		MCSWORKG	0172	
11180		MCS0080	0180	
11190		P		
11200		CS 0180		



12010		C WORKE	THOUS	IS LOSS OVER
12020		B PTK		T\$1000
12030		B PTI		
12040	PTK	A ONE	NOIINV	NO INVEST CNTR
12050		A LOSVAL	VIL	VALUE OF LOSSCTR
12060		MCS0080	0299	
12070	PTI	LCAZEROS	ARFA	CALCULATION OF
12071		MCWZEROS	TEST	
12080		MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	THE VALUE OF
12090		A BODINV	MUTPLR	INVENTORY COUNT
12100		MCWZEROS	MUTCND	AND THE STOCK
12110	PTL	A 0042	MUTCND	BALANCE
12120		LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020	
12130	PTM7	B PTM8	AREA -020 0	
12140		B PTM8	AREA -020 0	
12150		A MUTCND	AREA -008	
12160		S ONE	AREA -020	
12170		B PTM7		
12180	PTM8	BWZPTM9	AREA -020 1	
12190		LCAAREA -001	AREA	
12200		B PTM7		
13010	PTM9	MZ ONE	AREA	
13020		B PTR	TEST	1
13030		A ONE	TEST	
13040		A AREA	VRII	VALUE INV CNTR
13050		LCACONT1	0319	
13060		MCWZEROS	WORKD	
13070		MCWAREA	WORKD	
13080		MCEWORKD	0319	
13090		LCAZEROS	AREA	
13100		MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	
13110		MCWZEROS	MUTCND	
13120		A 0052	MUTPLR	
13130		B PTL		
13140	PTR	A AREA	VRISB	VALUE SB CNTR
13150		W		
13160		CS 0319		
13170		CS 0299		
13180		CC		K
13190		B PTS		,NEW PAGE CHECK
13200		B PTB		READ ANOTHER CAR
14010	PTS	CC		1SKIP TO NEW PAGE
14020		B PTB		READ ANOTHER CD
14030	PTC	CC		1PRINT RECOUNT
14040		MCWENDA	0252	RECAP INFORMATION
14050		W		
14060		CS 0252		
14070		CC		K
14080		MCWENDB	0238	
14090		MCSNOREC	0270	
14100		W		
14110		CS 0270		
14120		CC		J
14130		MCWENDC	0245	
14140		MCSNOFAG	0270	
14150		W		



14160	CS 0270		
14170	CC		J
14180	MCWENDD	0246	
14190	MCSNOFAL	0270	
14200	W		
15010	CS 0270		
15020	CC		J
15030	MCWENDE	0252	
15040	MCSNOIINV	0270	
15050	W		
15060	CS 0270		
15070	CC		J
15080	MCWENDF	0251	
15090	LCACONT1	0280	
15100	MCEVFAG	0280	
15110	W		
15120	CS 0280		
15130	CC		J
15140	MCWENDG	0252	
15150	LCACONT1	0280	
15160	MCEVFAL	0280	
15170	W		
15180	CS 0280		
15190	CC		J
15200	MCWENDH	0248	
16010	LCACONT1	0280	
16020	MCEVIG	0280	
16030	W		
16040	CS 0280		
16050	CC		J
16060	MCWENDI	0249	
16070	LCACONT1	0280	
16080	MCEVIL	0280	
16090	W		
16100	CS 0280		
16110	CC		J
16120	MCWENDJ	0248	
16130	MCWENDL	0258	
16140	LCACONT1	0280	
16150	MCEVR II	0280	
16160	W		
16170	CS 0280		
16180	CC		J
16190	MCWENDJ	0248	
16200	MCWENDK	0262	
17010	LCACONT1	0280	
17020	MCEVRISB	0280	
17030	W		
17040	CS 0280		
17050	PTZ NOP0999	0999	LOCKED HALT
17060	H		
17070	B PTZ		
17080	ENDSTART		



APPENDIX C

OBJECT PROGRAM LISTINGS

INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY

FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY





INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY



INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY  
STANDARD OBJECT PROGRAM LISTING



# INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY-----OBJECT DECK

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,008015,022026,030037N000,044,049053,069072N00001026
L068116,105106,110117B101/19I=071029C029074B026/B001/0991,001/001117I00099
,008015,022029,056063/056029                                ,0240671056
                                CTL66                                N0010561056
                                ORG0333                                N0010561056
01010                                000000                                L0293381056
01020 6WORKB DCW*                                00000000000000000000 0 000 L0533681056
0103030ZEROS DCW*                                0000000000                                L0323771056
01040 9MUTPLRDCW*                                SOME NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER                                L0474011056
0105024HEAD1 DCW*                                INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY                                L0484261056
0106025HEAD2 DCW*                                STOCK NUMBER                                L0354381056
0107012HEAD3 DCW*                                LOCATION      U/I                                L0384531056
0108015HEAD4 DCW*                                PRICE                                L0284581056
01090 5HEAD5 DCW*                                STOCK      INVENTORY                                L0414761056
0110018HEAD6 DCW*                                BALANCE      BALANCE                                L0394921056
0111016HEAD7 DCW*                                MINOR ADJUSTMENTS                                L0405091056
0112017HEAD8 DCW*                                GAINS      LOSSES                                L0385241056
0113015HEAD9 DCW*                                RECOUNTS                                L0315321056
01140 8HEAD10DCW*                                (SER.NO)                                L0315401056
01150 8HEAD11DCW*                                GAIN/LOSS      INVENTORY                                L0445611056
0116021HEAD12DCW*                                VALUE      VALUE                                L0425801056
0117019HEAD13DCW*                                RECOUNT                                L0305871056
01180 7HEAD14DCW*                                CODE                                L0285921056
01190 5HEAD15DCW*                                A                                L0245931056
01200 1BODYA DCW*                                B                                L0245941056
02010 1BODYB DCW*                                C                                L0245951056
02020 1BODYC DCW*                                D                                L0245961056
02030 1BODYD DCW*                                E                                L0245971056
02040 1BODYE DCW*                                F                                L0245981056
02050 1BODYF DCW*                                RECOUNT CODES                                L0366111056
0206013CODE1 DCW*                                A. COMPLETE LOSS                                L0406281056
0207017CODEA DCW*                                B. COMPLETE GAIN                                L0406451056
0208017CODEB DCW*                                C. GAIN EXCEEDS TEN PERCENT OF STOCK BALANCE L0556771056
0209032CODEC DCW*                                D. LOSS EXCEEDS TEN PERCENT OF STOCK BALANCE L0557221056
0210013CODE2 DCW*                                E. GAIN EXCEEDS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS L0557541056
0211032CODED DCW*                                F. LOSS EXCEEDS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS L0557901056
0212032CODEE DCW*                                RECOUNT                                L0307971056
02130 4CODE3 DCW*                                INVENTORY RECAPITULATION                                L0478211056
0214032CODEF DCW*                                NO.ITEMS INVENTORIED                                L0438411056
02150 7BODYG DCW*                                NO.MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAINS                                L0488661056
0216024ENDA DCW*                                NO.MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSSES                                L0498921056
0217020ENDB DCW*                                NO.ITEMS FOR RECOUNT                                L0439121056
0218025ENDC DCW*                                VALUE OF MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAINS L0549431056
0219026ENDD DCW*                                VALUE OF MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSSES L0559751056
0220020ENDE DCW*                                VALUE OF RECOUNT GAINS                                L0459971056
0301031ENDF DCW*                                VALUE OF RECOUNT LOSSES                                L046Z201056
0302032ENDG DCW*                                TOTAL VALUE STOCK PER INVENTORY L054Z511056
0303022ENDH DCW*                                TOTAL VALUE STOCK PER STOCK BALANCE L055Z831056
0304023ENDI DCW*                                NCE                                L026Z861056
0305031ENDJ DCW*                                00000                                L028Z911056
0306032ENDK DCW*                                00000                                L028Z961056
03070 3ENDL DCW*                                00000                                L028/011056
03080 5NOINV DCW*
03090 5NOGAINDCW*
03100 5NOLOSSDCW*

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03110	5NOREC DCW*	00000		L028/061056	F
03120	8GAIVALDCW*	00000000		L031/141056	F
03130	8LOSVALDCW*	00000000		L031/221056	F
03140	8RELVALDCW*	00000000		L031/301056	F
03150	8REGVALDCW*	00000000		L031/381056	F
03160	8INVVALDCW*	00000000		L031/461056	F
03170	8STKVALDCW*	00000000		L031/541056	F
03180	6BODINVCW*	000000		L029/601056	F
03190	6WORKC DCW*	000000		L029/661056	F
03200	6WORKD DCW*	000000		L029/721056	F
03210	6MGAVALDCW*	000000		L029/781056	F
03220	6MLOVALDCW*	000000		L029/841056	F
0401012	WORKE DCW*	000000000000		L035/961056	F
04020	6WORKF DCW*	000000		L029S021056	F
04021	5WORKG DCW*	00000		L028S071056	F
0403030	AREA DCW*	000000000000000000000000	000	L053S371056	F
04040	1ONE DCW*	1		L024S381056	F
0405012	HUNDRDDCW*	0000000010000		L035S501056	F
04060	1FIVE DCW*	5		L024S511056	F
0407012	CONT1 DCW*	\$ , 0.		L035S631056	F
0408011	MUTCNDDCW*	000000000000		L034S741056	F
0409021	BODYL DCW*	MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSS		L044S951056	F
0410021	BODYH DCW*	MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAIN		L044T161056	F
0501004	START SW 0001		W/M IN READ AREA	L070T201056,001	
0502007	MCWHEAD1	0272	PRINT HEADING	L073T271056M401272	
0503001	W			L067T2810562	
0504004	CS 0272			L070T321056/272	
0505007	MCWHEAD2	0273		L073T391056M426273	
0506001	W			L067T4010562	
0507004	CS 0273			L070T441056/273	
0508002	CC		LSKIP THREE	L068T461056FL	
0509001	R		READ INV DATE	L067T4710561	
0510007	MCW0080	0280	MOVE TO PRINT	L073T541056M080280	
0511001	W		PRINT INV DATE	L067T5510562	
0512004	CS 0080			L070T591056/080	
0513004	CS 0280			L070T631056/280	
0514002	CC		LSKIP THREE	L068T651056FL	
0515007	MCWHEAD3	0212	PRINT HEADING	L073T721056M438212	
0516007	MCWHEAD5	0230		L073T791056M458230	
0517007	MCWHEAD6	0252		L073T861056M476252	
0518007	MCWHEAD8	0271		L073T931056M509271	
0519007	MCWHEAD10	0281		L073U001056M532281	
0520007	MCWHEAD14	0290		L073U071056M587290	
0601007	MCWHEAD12	0319		L073U141056M561319	
0602001	W			L067U1510562	
0603004	CS 0319			L070U191056/319	
0604004	CS 0299			L070U231056/299	
0605007	MCWHEAD4	0215		L073U301056M453215	
0606007	MCWHEAD7	0250		L073U371056M492250	
0607007	MCWHEAD9	0269		L073U441056M524269	
0608007	MCWHEAD11	0281		L073U511056M540281	
0609007	MCWHEAD15	0288		L073U581056M592288	
0610007	MCWHEAD13	0317		L073U651056M580317	
0611001	W			L067U6610562	
0612004	CS 0317			L070U701056/317	
0613004	CS 0299			L070U741056/299	





0614002	CC		LSKIP THREE	L068U761056FL
0615007PTA	SW 0006	0023		L073U831056,006023
0616007	SW 0034	0044	WMS IN READ AREA	L073U901056,034044
0617007	SW 0047	0060		L073U971056,047060
0618007	SW 0063	0066		L073V041056,063066
0619007	SW 0069	0071		L073V111056,069071
0620004	SW 0074			L070V151056,074
0709005PTB	B PTC		ALAST CARD TEST	L071V201056B044A
0710001	R		READ DATA CARD	L067V2110561
0710107	MCW0021	0216	S/N TO PRINT	L073V281056M021216
0710201	W		PRINT	L067V2910562
0710304	CS 0216			L070V331056/216
0710407	MCW0032	0210	LOCATION TO PRNT	L073V401056M032210
0710507	MCW0045	0215	U/I TO PRINT	L073V471056M045215
0710607	LCACONT1	0230	\$ SIGN TO PRINT	L073V541056L563230
0710707	MCE0042	0230	U/PRICE TO PRINT	L073V611056E042230
0710807	MCW0052	0237	STK/BAL TO PRINT	L073V681056M052237
0711007	A ONE	NOINV	INVENTORY COUNT	L073V751056AS38Z91
0712007	MCWZEROS	BODINV	CLEAR INV AREA	L073V821056M368/60
0713007	A 0062	BODINV	BULK COUNT	L073V891056A062/60
0714007	A 0065	BODINV	BACKUP COUNT	L073V961056A065/60
0715007	A 0068	BODINV	RETAIL COUNT	L073W031056A068/60
0716007	A 0072	BODINV	ADJUSTMENTS PLUS	L073W101056A072/60
0717007	S 0070	BODINV	ADJUSTMENTS MINUS	L073W171056S070/60
0718007	MZ ONE	BODINV	CLEAR SIGN	L073W241056YS38/60
0719007	MCSBODINV	0249	COUNT TO PRINT	L073W311056Z/60249
0801007	MCWZEROS	WORKB	CLEAR STKBALAREAL	L073W381056M368338
0802007	MZ ONE	0052	CLEAR SIGN	L073W451056YS38052
0803007	A 0052	WORKB	STKBAL TO WKAREAL	L073W521056A052338
0804007	MCWZEROS	WORKC	CLEAR INVCNTAREAL	L073W591056M368/66
0805007	A ZEROS	BODINV	CLEAR BODINV	L073W661056A368/60
0806007	MZ ONE	BODINV	CLEAR SIGN	L073W731056YS38/60
0807007	A BODINV	WORKC	INV TO WRKAREAL	L073W801056A/60/66
0808007	C WORKC	WORKB	COMPARE BAL/INV	L073W871056C/66338
0809005	B PTI		SINV=STK NO ADJ	L071W921056BP72S
0810005	B PTE		UINVLESSBAL LOSS	L071W971056BK37U
0811007	LCAZEROS	AREA	CLEAR PRODUCT AREAL	L073X041056L368S37
0812007	MCWZEROS	WORKF	CLEAR WORK F	L073X111056M368S02
0901007	MCWORKC	WORKF	INV TO WORKF	L073X181056M/66S02
0902007	S WORKB	WORKF	GAIN IN WORKF	L073X251056S338S02
0903007	MZ ONE	WORKF	CLEAR SIGN	L073X321056YS38S02
0904007	MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	MULTIPLICATION	L073X391056M368377
0905007	MCWZEROS	MUTCND	VALUE OF THE	L073X461056M368S74
0906007	A WORKF	MUTPLR	GAIN	L073X531056AS02377
0907007	A 0042	MUTCND		L073X601056A042S74
0908007	LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020		L073X671056L377S17
0909008PTM1	B PTM2	AREA -020 0		L074X751056BY02S170
0910008	B PTM2	AREA -020 0		L074X831056BY02S170
0911007	A MUTCND	AREA -008		L073X901056AS74S29
0912007	S ONE	AREA -020		L073X971056SS38S17
0913004	B PTM1			L070Y011056BX68
0914008PTM2	BWZPTM3	AREA -020 1		L074Y091056VY21S171
0915007	LCAAREA -001	AREA		L073Y161056LS36S37
0916004	B PTM1			L070Y201056BX68
0917007PTM3	MZ ONE	AREA		L073Y271056YS38S37
0918007	ZA AREA	GAIVAL	VALUE GAIN	L073Y341056OS37/14



0919007	MCWAREA	WORKE	VALUE GAIN	TOWKE	L073Y411056MS37/96
0920007	C WORKE	HUNDRD	IS GAIN OVER	\$100L073Y481056C/96S50	
1001005	B PTH		TBRANCH	L071Y531056B084T	
1002007	A ZEROS	0052	ZEROS IN SB	FIELDL073Y601056A368052	
1003007	C ZEROS	0052	IS GAIN COMPLETE	L073Y671056C368052	
1004005	B PTJ		SGAIN COMPLETE	L071Y721056BJ16S	
1005007	MCWZEROS	WORKD	CLEAR WORK AREA	L073Y791056M368/72	
1006007	A WORKB -001	WORKD	10PER STK BAL	L073Y861056A337/72	
1007007	C 0338	FIVE	ROUND OFF	L073Y931056C338S51	
1008005	B PTF		U338 LESS THAN 5	L071Y981056BZ06U	
1009007	A ONE	WORKD	ROUND OFF	L073Z051056AS38/72	
1010007PTF	C WORKD	WORKF	COMPARE TO GAIN	L073Z121056C/72S02	
1011005	B PTG		UGAIN EXCEEDS10PEL	L071Z171056B052U	
1012007	MCSWORKF	0260	GAIN TO PRINT	L073Z241056ZS02260	
1013007	A ONE	NOGAIN	MINOR GAIN CNTR	L073Z311056AS38Z96	
1014007	LCACONT1	0304	\$ SIGN TO PRINT	L073Z381056LS63304	
1015007	MCEGAIVAL	0304	GAIN VALUE PRINT	L073Z451056E/14304	
1016007	A GAIVAL	MGAVAL	MGAIN VALUE CNTRL	L073Z521056A/14/78	
1017007	SW 0106	0123	SET WM,S PUNCH	L073Z591056,106123	
1018007	SW 0134	0144		L073Z661056,134144	
1019007	SW 0147	0168		L073Z731056,147168	
1020004	SW 0174			L070Z771056,174	
1101007	MCW0021	0121	MOVE TO PUNCH	L073Z841056M021121	
1102007	MCW0032	0132		L073Z911056M032132	
1103007	MCW0043	0143		L073Z981056M043143	
1104007	MCW0045	0145		L0730051056M045145	
1105007	MCWBODYH	0167		L0730121056MT16167	
1105107	MCWZEROS	WORKG		L0730191056M368S07	
1105207	MCWORKF	WORKG		L0730261056MS02S07	
1106007	MCSWORKG	0172		L0730331056ZS07172	
1107007	MCS0080	0180		L0730401056Z080180	
1108001	P		PUNCH ADJ CARD	L06704110564	
1109002	SS		4PLACE INSTACKER4L	0680431056K4	
1110004	CS 0180		CLEAR PUNCH AREA	L0700471056/180	
1111004	B PTI			L0700511056BP72	
1112007PTG	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER	L0730581056AS38/06	
1113007	MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRNT	L0730651056M587266	
1114007	MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT	L0730721056Z080281	
1115007	MCWBODYC	0288	CODE TO PRINT	L0730791056M595288	
1116004	B PTO			L0700831056BJ44	
1117007PTH	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER	L0730901056AS38/06	
1118007	MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRNT	L0730971056M587266	
1119007	MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT	L073J041056Z080281	
1120007	MCWBODYE	0288	CODE TO PRINT	L073J111056M597288	
1201004	B PTO			L070J151056BJ44	
1202007PTJ	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER	L073J221056AS38/06	
1203007	MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRINT	L073J291056M587266	
1204007	MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT	L073J361056Z080281	
1205007	MCWBODYB	0288	CODE TO PRINT	L073J431056M594288	
1206007PTO	SW 0106	0123	SET WM,S PUNCH	L073J501056,106123	
1207007	SW 0134	0144		L073J571056,134144	
1208007	SW 0147	0174		L073J641056,147174	
1209007	MCW0021	0121	MOVE TO PUNCH	L073J711056M021121	
1210007	MCW0032	0132		L073J781056M032132	
1211007	MCW0043	0143		L073J851056M043143	
1212007	MCW0045	0145		L073J921056M045145	





1213007	MCW0052	0152	L073J991056M052152
1214007	MCS0080	0180	L073K061056Z080180
1215001	P		PUNCH RECOUNT CDL067K0710564
1216004	CS 0180		CLEAR PUNCH AREAL070K111056/180
1216107	A GAIVAL	REGVAL	RECOUNT GAVALCNTL073K181056A/14/38
1216207	LCACONT1	0304	\$SIGN TO PRINT L073K251056LS63304
1216307	MCEGAIVAL	0304	GAIN TO PRINT L073K321056E/14304
1217004	B PTI		L070K361056BP72
1218007PTE	LCAZEROS	AREA	CLEAR PROD AREA L073K431056L368S37
1219007	MCWZEROS	WORKF	CLEAR WORKF L073K501056M368S02
1220007	MCWORKB	WORKF	STKBAL TO WRKF L073K571056M338S02
1301007	S WORKC	WORKF	LOSS IN WORKF L073K641056S/66S02
1302007	MZ ONE	WORKF	CLEAR SIGN L073K711056YS38S02
1303007	MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	MULTIPLICATION L073K781056M368377
1304007	A WORKF	MUTPLR	VALUE OF THE L073K851056AS02377
1305007	MCWZEROS	MUTCND	LOSS L073K921056M368S74
1306007	A 0042	MUTCND	L073K991056A042S74
1307007	LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020	L073L061056L377S17
1308008PTM4	B PTM5	AREA -020 0	L074L141056BL41S170
1309008	B PTM5	AREA -020 0	L074L221056BL41S170
1310007	A MUTCND	AREA -008	L073L291056AS74S29
1311007	S ONE	AREA -020	L073L361056SS38S17
1312004	B PTM4		L070L401056BL07
1313008PTM5	BWZPTM6	AREA -020 1	L074L481056VL60S171
1314007	LCAAREA -001	AREA	L073L551056LS36S37
1315004	B PTM4		L070L591056BL07
1316007PTM6	MZ ONE	AREA	L073L661056YS38S37
1317007	ZA AREA	LOSVAL	L073L7310560S37/22
1318007	MCWAREA	WORKE	VALUELOSS TO WKELO73L801056MS37/96
1319007	C WORKE	HUNDRD	IS LOSS OVER\$100LO73L871056C/96S50
1320005	B PTK		TLOSS EXCEEDS\$100LO71L921056BN91T
1401007	A ZEROS	BODINV	ZEROS IN INV FLIDL073L991056A368/60
1402007	C ZEROS	BODINV	IS LOSS COMPLETELO73M061056C368/60
1403005	B PTN		SINV EQUALS ZERO L071M1110568055S
1404007	MCWZEROS	WORKD	CLEAR WORK AREA L073M181056M368/72
1405007	A WORKB -001	WORKD	10PERCNT STKBAL L073M251056A337/72
1406007	C 0338	FIVE	ROUND OFF L073M321056C338S51
1407005	B PTL		U338 LESS THAN 5 L071M371056BM45U
1408007	A ONE	WORKD	ROUND OFF L073M441056AS38/72
1409007PTL	C WORKD	WORKF	COMPARE TO LOSS L073M511056C/72S02
1410005	B PTM		ULOSS EXCEEDS10PELO71M5610568023U
1411007	MCSWORKF	0268	LOSS TO PRINT L073M631056ZS02268
1412007	A ONE	NOLOSS	MINOR LOSS CNTR L073M701056AS38/01
1413007	LCACONT1	0304	\$ SING TO PRINT L073M771056LS63304
1414007	MCELOSVAL	0304	LOSS VALUE PRINTLO73M841056E/22304
1415007	A LOSVAL	MLOVAL	MLOSS VALUE CNTRL073M911056A/22/84
1416007	SW 0106	0123	SET WM,S PUNCH L073M981056,106123
1417007	SW 0134	0144	L073N051056,134144
1418007	SW 0147	0168	L073N121056,147168
1419004	SW 0174		L070N161056,174
1420007	MCW0021	0121	MOVE TO PUNCH L073N231056M021121
1501007	MCW0032	0132	L073N301056M032132
1502007	MCW0043	0143	L073N371056M043143
1503007	MCW0045	0145	L073N441056M045145
1504007	MCWBODYL	0167	L073N511056MS95167
1504107	MCWZEROS	WORKG	L073N581056M368S07



1504207	MCWORKF	WORKG	L073N651056MS02S07
1505007	MCSWORKG	0172	L073N721056ZS07172
1506007	MCS0080	0180	L073N791056Z080180
1507001	P		PUNCH ADJ CARD L067N8010564
1508002	SS		4PLACE IN STKER4 L068N821056K4
1509004	CS 0180		CLEAR PUNCH L070N861056/180
1510004	B PTI		L070N901056BP72
1511007PTK	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER L073N971056AS38/06
1512007	MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRINT L0730041056M587266
1513007	MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT L0730111056Z080281
1514007	MCWBODYF	0288	CODE TO PRINT L0730181056M598288
1515004	B PTP		L0700221056B083
1516007PTM	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER L0730291056AS38/06
1517007	MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TO PRINT L0730361056M587266
1518007	MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT L0730431056Z080281
1519007	MCWBODYD	0288	CODE TO PRINT L0730501056M596288
1520004	B PTP		L0700541056B083
1601007PTN	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER L0730611056AS38/06
1602007	MCWHEAD14	0266	RECOUNT TOPRINT L0730681056M587266
1603007	MCS0080	0281	SER NO TO PRINT L0730751056Z080281
1604007	MCWBODYA	0288	CODE TO PRINT L0730821056M593288
1605007PTP	SW 0106	0123	SET WMS PUNCH L0730891056,106123
1606007	SW 0134	0144	L0730961056,134144
1607007	SW 0147	0174	L073P031056,147174
1608007	MCW0021	0121	MOVE TO PUNCH L073P101056M021121
1609007	MCW0032	0132	L073P171056M032132
1610007	MCW0043	0143	L073P241056M043143
1611007	MCW0045	0145	L073P311056M045145
1612007	MCW0052	0152	L073P381056M052152
1613007	MCS0080	0180	L073P451056Z080180
1614001	P		PUNCH RECOUNT CD L067P4610564
1615004	CS 0180		L070P501056/180
1615107	A LOSVAL	RELVAL	RECOUNTLOSVALCNTL073P571056A/22/30
1615207	LCACONT1	0304	\$SIGN TO PRINT L073P641056LS63304
1615307	MCELOSVAL	0304	LOSS VAL TO PRNTL073P711056E/22304
1616007PTI	LCAZEROS	AREA	CLEAR PRODUCT L073P781056L368S37
1617007	MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	MULTIPLICATION L073P851056M368377
1618007	A BODINV	MUTPLR	INVENTORY L073P921056A/60377
1619007	MCWZEROS	MUTCND	VALUE L073P991056M368S74
1620007	A 0042	MUTCND	L073Q061056A042S74
1701007	LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020	L073Q131056L377S17
1702008PTM7	B PTM8	AREA -020 0	L074Q211056BQ48S170
1703008	B PTM8	AREA -020 0	L074Q291056BQ48S170
1704007	A MUTCND	AREA -008	L073Q361056AS74S29
1705007	S ONE	AREA -020	L073Q431056SS38S17
1706004	B PTM7		L070Q471056BQ14
1707008PTM8	BWZPTM9	AREA -020 1	L074Q551056VQ67S171
1708007	LCAAREA -001	AREA	L073Q621056LS36S37
1709004	R PTM7		L070Q661056BQ14
1710007PTM9	MZ ONE	AREA	L073Q731056YS38S37
1711007	A AREA	INVVAL	INVVAL COUNT L073Q801056AS37/46
1712007	LCACONT1	0317	\$SIGN TO PRINT L073Q871056LS63317
1713007	MCWZEROS	WORKD	CLEAR WORKD L073Q941056M368/72
1714007	MCWAREA	WORKD	INVVAL TO WORKD L073R011056MS37/72
1715007	MCEWORKD	0317	INVVAL TO PRINT L073R081056E/72317
1716007	LCAZEROS	AREA	L073R151056L368S37





1717007	MCWZEROS	MUTCND	MULTIPLICATION	L073R221056M368S74
1718007	A 0042	MUTCND	STOCK BALANCE	L073R291056A042S74
1719007	MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	VALUE	L073R361056M368377
1720007	A 0052	MUTPLR		L073R431056A052377
1801007	LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020		L073R501056L377S17
1802008PTM10	B PTM11	AREA -020 0		L074R581056BR85S170
1803008	B PTM11	AREA -020 0		L074R661056BR85S170
1804007	A MUTCND	AREA -008		L073R731056AS74S29
1805007	S ONE	AREA -020		L073R801056SS38S17
1806004	B PTM10			L070R841056BR51
1807008PTM11	BWZPTM12	AREA -020 1		L074R921056V004S171
1808007	LCAAREA -001	AREA		L073R991056LS36S37
1809004	B PTM10			L0700031056BR51
1810007PTM12	MZ ONE	AREA		L0730101056YS38S37
1811007	A AREA	STKVAL	STKVAL COUNTER	L0730171056AS37/54
1812001	W		PRINT A LINE	L06701810562
1813004	CS 0317		CLEAR PRINT AREAL	L0700221056/317
1814004	CS 0299			L0700261056/299
1815002	CC		KSKIP TWO SPACES	L0680281056FK
1816005	B PTR		,END OF PAGE TEST	L0710331056B038,
1817004	B PTB		READ A NEW CARD	L0700371056BV16
1818002PTR	CC		1SKIP TO NEW PAGE	L0680391056F1
1819004	B PTB		READ NEW CARD	L0700431056BV16
1820002PTC	CC		LSKIP THREE SPACE	L0680451056FL
1901007	MCWCODE1	0222	PRINT RECOUNT	L0730521056M611222
1902001	W		CODES	L06705310562
1903004	CS 0222			L0700571056/222
1904002	CC		K	L0680591056FK
1905007	MCWCODEA	0236		L0730661056M628236
1906001	W			L06706710562
1907004	CS 0236			L0700711056/236
1908002	CC		J	L0680731056FJ
1909007	MCWCODEB	0236		L0730801056M645236
1910001	W			L06708110562
1911004	CS 0236			L0700851056/236
1912002	CC		J	L0680871056FJ
1913007	MCWCODEC	0251		L0730941056M677251
1914007	MCWCODE2	0264		L073A011056M690264
1915001	W			L067A0210562
1916004	CS 0264			L070A061056/264
1917002	CC		J	L068A081056FJ
1918007	MCWCODED	0251		L073A151056M722251
1919007	MCWCODE2	0264		L073A221056M690264
1920001	W			L067A2310562
2001004	CS 0264			L070A271056/264
2002002	CC		J	L068A291056FJ
2003007	MCWCODEE	0251		L073A361056M754251
2004007	MCWCODE3	0255		L073A431056M758255
2005001	W			L067A4410562
2006004	CS 0255			L070A481056/255
2007002	CC		J	L068A501056FJ
2008007	MCWCODEF	0251		L073A571056M790251
2009007	MCWCODE3	0255		L073A641056M758255
2010001	W			L067A6510562
2011004	CS 0255			L070A691056/255
2012002	CC		L	L068A711056FL



Inventory ID	Description	Category	Inventory Type	Inventory Number
2013007	MCWENDA	0233	INVENTORY	L073A781056M821233
2014001	W		RECAP	L067A7910562
2015004	CS 0233			L070A831056/233
2016002	CC		K	L068A851056FK
2017007	MCWENDB	0239		L073A921056M841239
2018007	MCWNOINV	0270		L073A991056MZ91270
2019001	W			L067B0010562
2020004	CS 0270			L070B041056/270
2101002	CC		J	L068B061056FJ
2102007	MCWENDC	0244		L073B131056M866244
2103007	MCWNOGAIN	0270		L073B201056MZ96270
2104001	W			L067B2110562
2105004	CS 0270			L070B251056/270
2106002	CC		J	L068B271056FJ
2107007	MCWENDD	0245		L073B341056M892245
2108007	MCWNOLOSS	0270		L073B411056M/01270
2109001	W			L067B4210562
2110004	CS 0270			L070B461056/270
2111002	CC		J	L068B481056FJ
2112007	MCWENDE	0239		L073B551056M912239
2113007	MCWNOREC	0270		L073B621056M/06270
2114001	W			L067B6310562
2115004	CS 0270			L070B671056/270
2116002	CC		J	L068B691056FJ
2117007	MCWENDF	0250		L073B761056M943250
2118007	LCACONT1	0280		L073B831056LS63280
2119007	MCEMGAVAL	0280		L073B901056E/78280
2120001	W			L067B9110562
2201004	CS 0280			L070B951056/280
2202002	CC		J	L068B971056FJ
2203007	MCWENDG	0251		L073C041056M975251
2204007	LCACONT1	0280		L073C111056LS63280
2205007	MCEMLOVAL	0280		L073C181056E/84280
2206001	W			L067C1910562
2207004	CS 0280			L070C231056/280
2208002	CC		J	L068C251056FJ
2209007	MCWENDH	0241		L073C321056M997241
2210007	LCACONT1	0280		L073C391056LS63280
2211007	MCEREGVAL	0280		L073C461056E/38280
2212001	W			L067C4710562
2213004	CS 0280			L070C511056/280
2214002	CC		J	L068C531056FJ
2215007	MCWENDI	0242		L073C601056MZ20242
2216007	LCACONT1	0280		L073C671056LS63280
2217007	MCERELVAL	0280		L073C741056E/30280
2218001	W			L067C7510562
2219004	CS 0280			L070C791056/280
2220002	CC		J	L068C811056FJ
2301007	MCWENDJ	0250		L073C881056MZ51250
2302007	LCACONT1	0280		L073C951056LS63280
2303007	MCEINVVAL	0280		L073D021056E/46280
2304001	W			L067D0310562
2305004	CS 0280			L070D071056/280
2306002	CC		J	L068D091056FJ
2307007	MCWENDK	0251		L073D161056MZ83251
2308007	MCWENDL	0254		L073D231056MZ86254



2309007	LCACONT1	0280		L073D301056LS63280
2310007	MCESTKVAL	0280		L073D371056E/54280
2311001	W			L067D3810562
2312004	CS 0280			L070D421056/280
2313007PTZ	NOP0999	0999	LOCKED HALT	L073D491056N999999
2314001	H			L067D501056.
2315004	B PTZ			L070D541056BD43
23160	ENDSTART			/T170801056



INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY  
CONDENSED OBJECT PROGRAM LISTING





# INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY-----CONDENSED OBJECT DECK

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,008015,022029,036039,043047/039036 ,051,055,056,063N,067071,075,0011056
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0000000000SOME NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER L033401,3781056
INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARYSTOCK NUMBER L037438,4271056
LOCATION U/IPRICESTOCK INVENTORY L038476,454,4591056
BALANCE BALANCEMINOR ADJUSTMENTS L033509,4931056
*GAINS LOSSESRECOUNTS(SER.NO) L031540,525,5331056
GAIN/LOSS INVENTORY L0215611056
VALUE VALUERECOUNT CODEABCD ,593,594,595,5961L035596,581,588B039
EFRECOUNT CODESA. COMPLETE LOSS ,6121056 L032628,598,599B039
B. COMPLETE GAIN L0176451056
C. GAIN EXCEEDS TEN PERCENT OF L0326771056
STOCK BALANCE L0136901056
D. LOSS EXCEEDS TEN PERCENT OF L0327221056
E. GAIN EXCEEDS ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS L036758,7551056
F. LOSS EXCEEDS ONE HUNDRED DOL L0327901056
RECOUNTINVENTORY RECAPITULATION L031821,7981056
NO.ITEMS INVENTORIED L0208411056
NO.MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAINS L0258661056
NO.MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSSES L0268921056
NO.ITEMS FOR RECOUNT L0209121056
VALUE OF MINOR ADJUSTMENT GAINS L0319431056
VALUE OF MINOR ADJUSTMENT LOSSES L0329751056
VALUE OF RECOUNT GAINS L0229971056
VALUE OF RECOUNT LOSSES L0232201056
TOTAL VALUE STOCK PER INVENTORY L0312511056
TOTAL VALUE STOCK PER STOCK BALANCE L035286,2841056
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FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY



FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY  
STANDARD OBJECT PROGRAM LISTING





# FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY-----OBJECT DECK

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0103024HEAD2 DCW* FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY L0473801056 F
0104012HEAD3 DCW* STOCK NUMBER L0353921056 F
0105015HEAD4 DCW* LOCATION U/I L0384071056 F
01060 5HEAD5 DCW* PRICE L0284121056 F
0107018HEAD6 DCW* STOCK INVENTORY L0414301056 F
0108017HEAD7 DCW* BALANCE BALANCE L0404471056 F
0109011HEAD8 DCW* ADJUSTMENTS L0344581056 F
0110013HEAD9 DCW* GAINS LOSSES L0364711056 F
01110 9HEAD10DCW* GAIN/LOSS L0324801056 F
01120 5HEAD11DCW* VALUE L0284851056 F
0113028HEAD12DCW* INVESTIGATE INVENTORY L0515131056 F
01140 9HEAD13DCW* (SER.NO.) L0325221056 F
0115032ENDA DCW* INVENTORY RECOUNT RECAPITULATION L0555541056 F
0116018ENDB DCW* NO.ITEMS RECOUNTED L0415721056 F
0117025ENDC DCW* NO.FINAL ADJUSTMENT GAINS L0485971056 F
0118026ENDD DCW* NO.FINAL ADJUSTMENT LOSSES L0496231056 F
0119032ENDE DCW* NO.ITEMS REQUIRING INVESTIGATION L0556551056 F
0120031ENDF DCW* VALUE OF FINAL ADJUSTMENT GAINS L0546861056 F
0201032ENDG DCW* VALUE OF FINAL ADJUSTMENT LOSSES L0557181056 F
0202028ENDH DCW* VALUE OF INVESTIGATION GAINS L0517461056 F
0203029ENDI DCW* VALUE OF INVESTIGATION LOSSES L0527751056 F
0204028ENDJ DCW* VALUE OF RECOUNTED ITEMS PER L0518031056 F
0205013ENDK DCW* STOCK BALANCE L0368161056 F
02060 9ENDL DCW* INVENTORY L0328251056 F
0207016CARDA DCW* FINAL ADJUSTMENT L0398411056 F
02080 4CARDB DCW* GAIN L0278451056 F
02090 4CARD C DCW* LOSS L0278491056 F
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02110 6WORKC DCW* 000000 L0298611056 F
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02180 5NOREC DCW* 00000 L0289451056 F
02190 5NOFAG DCW* 00000 L0289501056 F
02200 5NOFAL DCW* 00000 L0289551056 F
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0404004 CS 0272			L070/021056/272	
0405007 MCWHEAD2	0272		L073/091056M380272	
0406001 W			L067/1010562	
0407004 CS 0272			L070/141056/272	
0408002 CC		L	L068/161056FL	
0409001 R		READ INV DATE	L067/1710561	
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0411001 W			L067/2510562	
0412004 CS 0080			L070/291056/080	
0413004 CS 0280			L070/331056/280	
0414002 CC		L	L068/351056FL	
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0415001 R		READ RECOUNTDATE	L067/4010561	
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0419004 CS 0280			L070/561056/280	
0420002 CC		L	L068/581056FL	
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0509004 CS 0299			L070S091056/299	
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0519002 CC		L	L068S621056FL	
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0612007	LCACONT1	0230		L073T401056LZ51230
0613007	MCE0042	0230	U/PRICE TO PRINT	L073T471056E042230
0614007	MCS0052	0237	STK BAL TO PRINT	L073T541056Z052237
0615007	A ONE	NOREC	RECOUNT COUNTER	L073T611056AZ39945
0616007	MCWZEROS	BODINV		L073T681056M920Z69
0617007	A 0062	BODINV	BULK COUNT	L073T751056A062Z69
0618007	A 0065	BODINV	BACKUP COUNT	L073T821056A065Z69
0619007	A 0068	BODINV	RETAIL COUNT	L073T891056A068Z69
0620007	A 0072	BODINV	PLUS ADJUSTMENTS	L073T961056A072Z69
0701007	S 0070	BODINV	MINUS ADJUSTMENT	L073U031056S070Z69
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0703007	MCSBODINV	0249	COUNT TO PRINT	L073U171056ZZ69Z49
0704007	MCWZEROS	WORKB	STOCK BALANCE ANL	L073U241056M920855
0705007	MZ ONE	0052	INVENTORY	L073U311056YZ39052
0706007	A 0052	WORKB	BALANCE TO WORK	L073U381056A052855
0707007	MCWZEROS	WORKC		L073U451056M920861
0708007	A ZEROS	BODINV		L073U521056A920Z69
0709007	MZ ONE	BODINV		L073U591056YZ39Z69
0710007	A BODINV	WORKC	AREAS	L073U661056AZ69861
0711007	C WORKC	WORKB	COMPARE INV/STK	L073U731056C861855
0712005	B PTI		SINV=STK NO ADJ	L071U781056BJ26S
0713005	B PTE		UINVLESSBAL LOSS	L071U831056BY07U
0714007	LCAZEROS	AREA	GAIN CALCULATION	L073U901056L920Z38
0715007	MCWZEROS	WORKF	FOR THE VALUE OF	L073U971056M920885
0716007	MCWORKC	WORKF	THE	L073V041056M861885
0717007	S WORKB	WORKF		L073V111056S855885
0718007	MZ ONE	WORKF		L073V181056YZ39885
0719007	MCWZEROS	MUTPLR		L073V251056M920929
0720007	MCWZEROS	MUTCND		L073V321056M920940
0801007	A WORKF	MUTPLR		L073V391056A885929
0802007	A 0042	MUTCND		L073V461056A042940
0803007	LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020		L073V531056L929Z18
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0805008	B PTM2	AREA -020 0		L074V691056BV88Z18C
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0807007	S ONE	AREA -020		L073V831056SZ39Z18
0808004	B PTM1			L070V871056BV54
0809008PTM2	BWZPTM3	AREA -020 1		L074V951056VW07Z181
0810007	LCAAREA -001	AREA		L073W021056LZ37Z38
0811004	B PTM1			L070W061056BV54
0812007PTM3	MZ ONE	AREA		L073W131056YZ39Z38
0813007	ZA AREA	GAIVAL	GAIN	L073W201056QZ38Z77
0814007	MCWAREA	WORKE		L073W271056MZ38879
0815007	MCSWORKF	0260		L073W341056Z885260
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0818007	LCACONT1	0285		L073W551056LZ51285
0819007	MCEGAIVAL	0285		L073W621056EZ77285
0820007	SW 0106	0123	PUNCH ADJ CARD	L073W691056,106123
0901007	SW 0134	0144		L073W761056,134144
0902007	SW 0147	0164		L073W831056,147164
0903007	SW 0168	0174		L073W901056,168174
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0906007	MCW0043	0143		L073X111056M043143
0907007	MCW0045	0145		L073X181056M045145
0908007	MCWCARDA	0162		L073X251056M841162
0909007	MCWCARDB	0167		L073X321056M845167
0909107	MCWZEROS	WORKG		L073X391056M920890
0909207	MCWORKF	WORKG		L073X461056M885890
0910007	MCSWORKG	0172		L073X531056Z890172
0911007	MCS0080	0180		L073X601056Z080180
0912001	P			L067X6110564
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0916004	B PTI			L070X811056BJ26
0917007PTH	A ONE	NOIINV	NO INVEST CNTR	L073X881056AZ39960
0918007	A GAIVAL	VIG	VALUE OF GAINCTRL	L073X951056AZ77Z00
0919007	MCS0080	0299		L073Y021056Z080299
0920004	B PTI			L070Y061056BJ26
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1003007	MCWORKB	WORKF	THE	L073Y271056M855885
1004007	S WORKC	WORKF		L073Y341056S861885
1005007	MZ ONE	WORKF		L073Y411056YZ39885
1006007	MCWZEROS	MUTPLR		L073Y481056M920929
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1008007	A WORKF	MUTPLR		L073Y621056A885929
1009007	A 0042	MUTCND		L073Y691056A042940
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1014007	S ONE	AREA -020		L073Z061056SZ39Z18
1015004	B PTM4			L070Z101056BY77
1016008PTM5	BWZPTM6	AREA -020 1		L074Z181056VZ30Z181
1017007	LCAAREA -001	AREA		L073Z251056LZ37Z38
1018004	B PTM4			L070Z291056BY77
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1102007	MCSWORKF	0268		L073Z571056Z885268
1103007	A ONE	NOFAL	FINAL ADJ COUNT	L073Z641056AZ39955
1104007	A LOSVAL	VFAL	VALUE LOSS CNTR	L073Z711056AZ85976
1105007	LCACONT1	0285		L073Z781056LZ51285
1106007	MCELOSVAL	0285		L073Z851056EZ85285
1107007	SW 0106	0123	PUNCH ADJ CARD	L073Z921056,106123
1108007	SW 0134	0144		L073Z991056,134144
1109007	SW 0147	0164		L0730061056,147164
1110007	SW 0168	0174		L0730131056,168174
1111007	MCW0021	0121		L0730201056M021121
1112007	MCW0032	0132		L0730271056M032132
1113007	MCW0043	0143		L0730341056M043143
1114007	MCW0045	0145		L0730411056M045145
1115007	MCWCARDA	0162		L0730481056M841162
1116007	MCWCARDC	0167		L0730551056M849167
1116107	MCWZEROS	WORKG		L0730621056M920890
1116207	MCWORKF	WORKG		L0730691056M885890





1117007	MCSWORKG	0172		L0730761056Z890172
1118007	MCS0080	0180		L0730831056Z080180
1119001	P			L06708410564
1120004	CS 0180			L0700881056/180
1201007	C WORKE	THOUS	IS LOSS OVER	L0730951056C879Z63
1202005	B PTK		T\$1000	L071J001056BJ05T
1203004	B PTI			L070J041056BJ26
1204007PTK	A ONE	NOIINV	NO INVEST CNTR	L073J111056AZ39960
1205007	A LOSVAL	VIL	VALUE OF LOSSCTR	L073J181056AZ85Z08
1206007	MCS0080	0299		L073J251056Z080299
1207007PTI	LCAZEROS	AREA	CALCULATION OF	L073J321056L920Z38
1207107	MCWZEROS	TEST		L073J391056M920Z86
1208007	MCWZEROS	MUTPLR	THE VALUE OF	L073J461056M920929
1209007	A BODINV	MUTPLR	INVENTORY COUNT	L073J531056AZ69929
1210007	MCWZEROS	MUTCND	AND THE STOCK	L073J601056M920940
1211007PTL	A 0042	MUTCND	BALANCE	L073J671056A042940
1212007	LCAMUTPLR	AREA -020		L073J741056L929Z18
1213008PTM7	B PTM8	AREA -020 0		L074J821056BK09Z180
1214008	B PTM8	AREA -020 0		L074J901056BK09Z180
1215007	A MUTCND	AREA -008		L073J971056A940Z30
1216007	S ONE	AREA -020		L073K041056SZ39Z18
1217004	B PTM7			L070K081056BJ75
1218008PTM8	BWZPTM9	AREA -020 1		L074K161056VK28Z181
1219007	LCAAREA -001	AREA		L073K231056LZ37Z38
1220004	B PTM7			L070K271056BJ75
1301007PTM9	MZ ONE	AREA		L073K341056YZ39Z38
1302008	B PTR	TEST	1	L074K421056BL17Z861
1303007	A ONE	TEST		L073K491056AZ39Z86
1304007	A AREA	VRII	VALUE INV CNTR	L073K561056AZ38984
1305007	LCACONT1	0319		L073K631056LZ51319
1306007	MCWZEROS	WORKD		L073K701056M920867
1307007	MCWAREA	WORKD		L073K771056MZ38867
1308007	MCEWORKD	0319		L073K841056E867319
1309007	LCAZEROS	AREA		L073K911056L920Z38
1310007	MCWZEROS	MUTPLR		L073K981056M920929
1311007	MCWZEROS	MUTCND		L073L051056M920940
1312007	A 0052	MUTPLR		L073L121056A052929
1313004	B PTL			L070L161056BJ61
1314007PTR	A AREA	VRISA	VALUE SB CNTR	L073L231056AZ38992
1315001	W			L067L2410562
1316004	CS 0319			L070L281056/319
1317004	CS 0299			L070L321056/299
1318002	CC		K	L068L341056FK
1319005	B PTS		,NEW PAGE CHECK	L071L391056BL44,
1320004	B PTB		READ ANOTHER CARL	L070L431056BT02
1401002PTS	CC		1SKIP TO NEW PAGE	L068L451056F1
1402004	B PTB		READ ANOTHER CD	L070L491056BT02
1403002PTC	CC		1PRINT RECOUNT	L068L511056F1
1404007	MCWENDA	0252	RECAP INFORMATION	L073L581056M554252
1405001	W			L067L5910562
1406004	CS 0252			L070L631056/252
1407002	CC		K	L068L651056FK
1408007	MCWENDB	0238		L073L721056M572238
1409007	MCSNOREC	0270		L073L791056Z945270
1410001	W			L067L8010562
1411004	CS 0270			L070L841056/270



17080

ENDSTART

/Z870801056



FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY  
CONDENSED OBJECT PROGRAM LISTING









008015,022026,030037N000,044,049053,069072N00001026		
L068116,105106,110117B101/I9I=071029C029074B026/B001/0991,001/001117I00099		
008015,022029,036039,043047/039036	051,055,056,063N,067071,075,0011056	
SOME NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER		L0243561056
FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY STOCK NUMBER		L036392,3811056
LOCATION U/PRICE STOCK INVENTORY		L038430,408,4131056
BALANCE BALANCEADJUSTMENTS		L028458,4481056
GAINS LOSSES GAIN/LOSS VALUE		L027485,472,4811056
INVESTIGATE INVENTORY (SER.NO.)		L037522,5141056
INVENTORY RECOUNT RECAPITULATION		L0325541056
NO.ITEMS RECOUNTED		L0185721056
NO.FINAL ADJUSTMENT GAINS		L0255971056
NO.FINAL ADJUSTMENT LOSSES		L0266231056
NO.ITEMS REQUIRING INVESTIGATION		L0326551056
VALUE OF FINAL ADJUSTMENT GAINS		L0316861056
VALUE OF FINAL ADJUSTMENT LOSSES		L0327181056
VALUE OF INVESTIGATION GAINS		L0287461056
VALUE OF INVESTIGATION LOSSES		L0297751056
VALUE OF RECOUNTED ITEMS PER		L0288031056
STOCK BALANCE INVENTORY FINAL ADJUSTMENT		L038841,817,8261056
GAIN LOSS 0000000000 0000000000	856,862,8681056	L038879,846,850B039
000000000000		L011890,8861056
00000000000000000000		L0309201056
000000 00000000000000	946,9511056	L035955,930,941B039
000000 0000000000	977,9851056	L037992,961,969B039
000000000000000000		L016208,2011056
000000 00000000000000 1		L031239,2391056
\$ , 0. 000000100000000000000000000000	Z701056	L038277,252,264B039
0000000000,001M3562722/272M380272	Z91,Z98,Z99,/031	L032/09,Z86,Z87B039
2/272FL1M0802802/080	/17,/18,/25,/261	L020/29,/11,/15B039
/280FL,0011M0802802/080	/40,/41,/48,/491	L023/52,/34,/36B039
/280FLM392212M412230M430252M458267	/66,/73,/801056	L034/86,/57,/59B039
M480285M5133192/319/299M407215M447251	S02,S06,S10,S171	L037S23,/94,S01B039
M471268M485283M522301M4853172/317/299	S45,S52,S53,S571	L037S60,S31,S38B039
FL,006023,034044,047060,063066,069071	S77,S84,S911056	L037S97,S63,S70B039
,074BL50A1M0212162/216M032210	T08,T15,T16,T201	L029T26,T02,T07B039
M045215LZ51230E042230Z052237AZ39945	T48,T551056	L035T61,T34,T41B039
M920Z69A062Z69A065Z69A068Z69A072Z69	T83,T901056	L035T96,T69,T76B039
S070Z69YZ39Z69Z69Z69Z69Z69Z69Z69Z69Z69	U18,U251056	L035U31,U04,U11B039
A052855M920861A920Z69YZ39Z69AZ69861	U53,U601056	L035U66,U39,U46B039
C861855BJ26SBY07UL920Z38M920885M861885	U84,U91,U981056	L038V04,U74,U79B039
S855885YZ39885M920929M920940A885929	V26,V331056	L035V39,V12,V19B039
A042940L929Z18BV88Z180BV88Z180A940Z30	V62,V701056	L037V76,V47,V54B039
SZ39Z18BV54VW07Z181LZ37Z38BV54YZ39Z38	V96,W03,W071056	L037W13,V84,V88B039
OZ38Z77MZ38879Z885260AZ39950AZ77968	W35,W421056	L035W48,W21,W28B039
LZ51285EZ77285,106123,134144,147164	W70,W771056	L035W83,W56,W63B039
,168174M021121M032132M043143M045145	X05,X121056	L035X18,W91,W98B039
M641162M845167M920890M885890Z890172	X40,X471056	L035X53,X26,X33B039
Z0801804/180C879Z63BX82TBJ26AZ39960	X66,X73,X78,X821	L035X88,X61,X62B039
AZ77Z00Z080299BJ26L920Z38M920885	Y07,Y141056	L032Y20,X96,Y03B039
M855885S861885YZ39885M920929M920940	Y42,Y491056	L035Y55,Y28,Y35B039
A885929A042940L929Z18BZ11Z180BZ11Z180	Y77,Y851056	L037Y92,Y63,Y70B039
A940Z30SZ39Z18BY77VZ30Z181LZ37Z38BY77	Z11,Z19,Z261056	L037Z29,Z00,Z07B039
YZ39Z380Z38Z85MZ38879Z885268AZ39955	Z51,Z581056	L035Z64,Z37,Z44B039



AZ85976LZ51285EZ85285,106123,134144  
 ,147164,168174M021121M032132M043143  
 M045145M841162M849167M920890M885890  
 Z890172Z0801804/180C879Z63BJ05TBJ26  
 AZ39960AZ85Z08Z080299L920Z38M920Z86  
 M920929AZ69929M920940A042940L929Z18  
 BK09Z180BK09Z180A940Z30SZ39Z18BJ75  
 VK28Z181LZ37Z38BJ75YZ39Z38BL17Z861  
 AZ39Z86AZ38984LZ51319M920867MZ38867  
 E867319L920Z38M920929M920940A052929  
 BJ61AZ389922/319/299FKBL44,  
 BT02F1BT02F1M5542522/252  
 FKM572238Z9452702/270FJM597245  
 Z9502702/270FJM623246Z9552702  
 /270FJM655252Z9602702/270FJ  
 M686251LZ51280E9682802/280FJM718252  
 LZ51280E9762802/280FJM746248LZ51280  
 EZ002802/280FJM775249LZ51280EZ08280  
 2/280FJM803248M825258LZ51280E984280  
 2/280FJM803248M816262LZ51280E992280  
 2/280N999999.B030

,Z86,Z931056 L035Z99,Z72,Z798039  
 ,021,0281056 L035034,007,0148039  
 ,056,0631056 L035069,042,0498039  
 ,085,089,096,J011 L035J04,077,0848039  
 ,J26,J331056 L035J39,J12,J198039  
 ,J61,J681056 L035J74,J47,J548039  
 ,J98,K051056 L034K08,J83,J918039  
 ,K28,K351056 L034K42,K17,K248039  
 ,K64,K711056 L035K77,K50,K578039  
 ,K99,L061056 L035L12,K85,K928039  
 ,L25,L29,L33,L351L027L39,L17,L248039  
 ,L50,L52,L59,L601L024L63,L44,L468039  
 ,L80,L81,L85,L871L030L93,L66,L738039  
 ,M06,M08,M15,M221L029M22,M01,M028039  
 ,M36,M43,M44,M481L027M49,M27,M298039  
 ,M71,M72,M76,M781L035M84,M57,M648039  
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 ,N32,N34,N41,N481L035N54,N27,N288039  
 ,N62,N69,N76,N831L035N89,N56,N608039  
 ,N97,004,011,0181L035024,N91,N958039  
 ,037,0381056 L017041,026,0308039  
 /Z87080



APPENDIX D

SAMPLE OUTPUT LISTINGS

INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY

FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY



## INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY





SOME NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER  
INITIAL INVENTORY SUMMARY

COG	IN	GROUP	59	CLASS	05	FIRST	COUNT	COMPLETED	6/10/65										
STOCK LOCATION	NUMBER	U/I	PRICE	STOCK BALANCE	INVENTORY BALANCE	MINOR ADJUSTMENTS	RECOUNTS (SER.NC)	RECOUNT	RECOUNT	GAIN/LC/SS VALUE	INVENTORY VALUE								
IN 5905 424 4100	313 224 56	FA	\$ 1,100.00	5	5					\$	5,500.00								
IN 5905 509 6772	075 031 25	LA	\$ .70	12	122	RECOUNT	215	C	\$	77.00	\$	85.40							
IN 5905 509 6776	075 033 20	FA	\$ .75	36		RECOUNT	216	A	\$	27.00	\$	.00							
IN 5905 509 6789	075 019 30	LA	\$ 1.10							\$	.00								
IN 5905 509 6401	075 019 20	PR	\$ 3.50	300	300					\$	1,050.00								
IN 5905 509 6405	075 041 25	LA	\$ 10.00	20	19		1		\$	10.00	\$	150.00							
IN 5905 515 2132	075 314 25	LA	\$ 1.00	5000	5940	40			\$	40.00	\$	2,960.00							
IN 5905 520 3141	075 333 30	AY	\$ 300.00	1		RECOUNT	221	F	\$	300.00	\$	.00							
IN 5905 512 3074	313 334 05	LA	\$ .53	55	71	RECOUNT	222	C	\$	8.80	\$	39.05							
IN 5905 512 3171	313 122 07	LA	\$ .21	529	66	RECOUNT	223	C	\$	55.23	\$	12.86							
IN 5905 515 2130	075 033 10	LA	\$ 10.50	500	296	4			\$	42.00	\$	3,108.00							
IN 5905 515 2131	075 044 05	LA	\$ .25		1	RECOUNT	225	B	\$	.25	\$	.25							
IN 5905 515 2160	075 316 25	CL	\$ 20.50	21	21					\$	472.50								
IN 5905 515 2162	075 333 20	FG	\$ 49.00	4	5	RECOUNT	227	C	\$	49.00	\$	245.00							
IN 5905 516 3131	075 122 20	LA	\$ 23.00	4	4					\$	92.00								
IN 5905 516 3000	075 333 25	AY	\$ 72.00	10	10					\$	720.00								



IN 5905 505 204	144.00								\$ 3,172.40
075 020 204									
IN 5905 505 304	144.00								\$ 2,840.00
075 040 204									
IN 5905 505 304	110.40								\$ 110.40
313 072 304									
IN 5905 505 208	105.00								\$ 315.00
313 333 304									
IN 5905 505 208	400.00								\$ 400.00
313 333 304									
IN 5905 505 304	440.00								\$ 440.00
313 334 304									
IN 5905 505 304	113.00								\$ 113.00
313 336 304									
IN 5905 505 304	4.00								\$ 4.00
313 336 304									
IN 5905 505 208	1,000.00								\$ 1,000.00
313 333 208									
IN 5905 505 208	1,830.00								\$ 1,830.00
313 333 208									
IN 5905 505 104	280.70								\$ 4,110.25
075 122 004									
IN 5905 505 104	51.30								\$ 282.15
075 123 004									
IN 5905 505 208	52.30								\$ 470.70
075 144 004									
IN 5905 505 208	1.50								\$ 34.50
075 144 004									
IN 5905 505 208	2.10								\$ 132.00
075 145 004									
IN 5905 505 208	3.08								\$ 314.60
313 130 208									
IN 5905 505 404	110.00								\$ 1,500.00
313 130 004									
IN 5905 505 500	12.50								\$ 1,500.00
313 133 004									
IN 5905 505 701	4,000.00								\$ 4,000.00
313 133 004									
IN 5905 600 2019	200.05								\$ 200.05
313 135 004									







## FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY





SCMC NAVAL SUPPLY CENTER  
FINAL INVENTORY SUMMARY

CCC	IN	GROUP	59	CLASS	05	FIRST	COUNT	COMPLETED	6/10/45					
CCC	IN	GROUP	59	CLASS	05	SECOND	COUNT	COMPLETED	6/12/45					
STOCK LOCATION	NUMBER	U/I	PRICE	STOCK BALANCE	INVENTORY BALANCE	ADJUSTMENTS	GAINS	LESSSES	GAIN/LCSS VALUE	INVESTIGATE (SER.NC.)				
1N 5905 509 6772 C75 031 22 EA			\$ .70	12	13	1			\$ .70		\$	5.10		
1N 5905 509 6776 C75 033 20 EA			\$ .75	36		36			\$ 27.00		\$	.00		
1N 5905 520 3141 075 333 30 AY			\$ 300.00	1		1			\$ 300.00		\$	.00		
1N 5905 522 3274 313 334 05 EA			\$ .55	55	55						\$	30.25		
1N 5905 522 3171 313 122 07 FA			\$ .21	325	194	135			\$ 28.35		\$	40.74		
1N 5905 525 2131 C75 044 05 EA			\$ .25		1	1			\$ .25		\$	.25		
1N 5905 525 2162 075 333 20 PG			\$ 49.00	4	4						\$	196.00		
1N 5905 535 2989 313 333 30 EA			\$ 105.00	2	12	10			\$ 1,050.00	233	\$	1,260.00		
1N 5905 535 3224 313 334 07 EA			\$ .40	100	60	40			\$ 16.00		\$	24.00		
1N 5905 540 2125 313 333 21 EA			\$ 25.00	50	45	5			\$ 125.00		\$	1,125.00		
1N 5905 540 2130 313 333 26 EA			\$ 305.00	4	3	1			\$ 305.00		\$	915.00		
1N 5905 545 1904 075 122 05 EA			\$ 20.05	219	219						\$	4,290.55		
1N 5905 545 1905 075 123 05 EA			\$ 25.65	9	6	3			\$ 76.95		\$	153.90		
1N 5905 565 4144 313 130 05 PR			\$ 2.50	644	80	564			\$ 1,410.00	248	\$	200.00		



# INVENTORY RECOUNT RECAPITULATION

NC.ITEMS RECOUNTED	14
NC.FINAL ADJUSTMENT GAINS	3
NC.FINAL ADJUSTMENT LOSSES	8
NC.ITEMS REQUIRING INVESTIGATION	2
VALUE OF FINAL ADJUSTMENT GAINS	\$ 1,050.95
VALUE OF FINAL ADJUSTMENT LOSSES	\$ 2,268.30
VALUE OF INVESTIGATION GAINS	\$ 1,050.00
VALUE OF INVESTIGATION LOSSES	\$ 1,410.00
VALUE OF RECOUNTED ITEMS PER INVENTORY	\$ 8,345.19
VALUE OF RECOUNTED ITEMS PER STOCK BALANCE	\$ 5,582.54



APPENDIX E

ADDRESSOGRAPH PORTABLE PUNCH MACHINE



FOR  
SOURCE  
DATA  
COLLECTION

1971-1972

1971-1972 (C-1)

1971-1972

1971-1972

1971-1972

1971-1972

7 8 10 4 6 7

Portable  
Addressograph® DATA PUNCH





# The New Portable Addressograph® Data Punch Punches and Prints Variable Data AT THE SOURCE

The exclusive Addressograph Data Punch prepares variable source data for direct input to punched card and E.D.P. Systems. Highly adaptable for decentralized application, it provides an unprecedented, accurate, low-cost means for collecting machine and human sensible data on source documents... handles various size tabulating cards or multiple-part card sets. Significantly, the punched and printed card is ready for input to the data processing system without verification or subsequent intermediate preparation steps. The holes punched are of standard size and spacing.

The new unit punches up to six columns of data and simultaneously prints the numerical counterpart with a single machine stroke. Punching and printing in additional fields is made possible by simply repositioning the card. The printed digits appear across the top of the card.

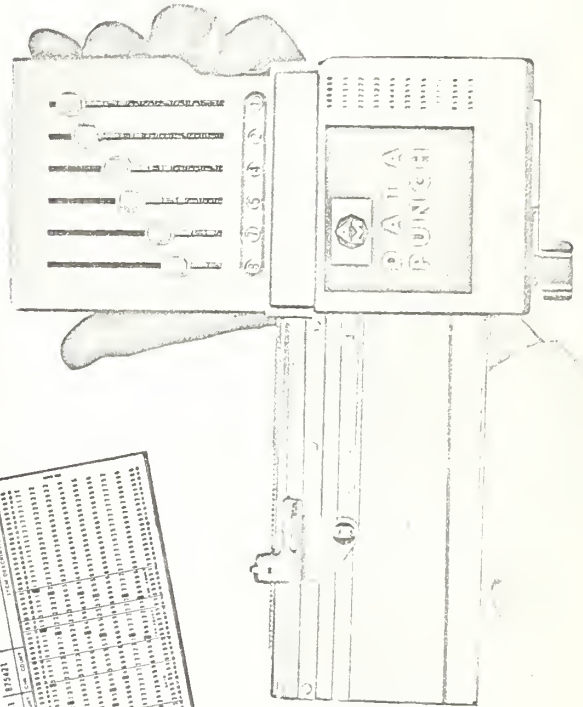
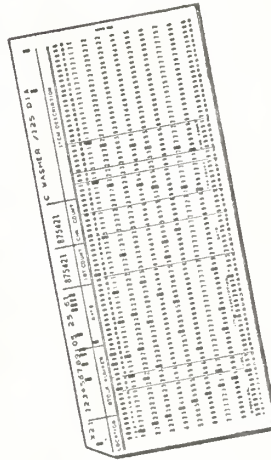
Uses for the Addressograph Data Punch encompass a wide range of applications where punched tabulating cards or card unit sets are employed to speed paper-work procedures.

Representative "field" uses include: stock requisitioning, field inventory recording, catalog ordering, route salesmen's order/delivery reporting, meter and gauge reading, insurance premium collection and statistical compilation. Typical "in plant" uses include applications such as: stock requisitioning, physical inventory, tool control, programming automatic machines, equipment and facilities maintenance, production recording and order invoicing routines.

The Data Punch can also serve as a valuable auxiliary key-punch for adding information to previously punched cards, entering special codes as instructions and in re-creating data from damaged cards.

## Models to Meet Specific Needs

Components may be varied to meet the exacting needs of the job or system requirements. Models can be supplied to punch-print... in fixed fields, in several predetermined field locations, or with an optional variable field indexing gauge to enable punching in any position on the card. These portable units are available enclosed in lightweight plastic carrying cases which include storage compartments. Modular in design, the Data Punch Series offers a unique combination of advantages which add materially to flexibility in application.



### MODEL 21-2

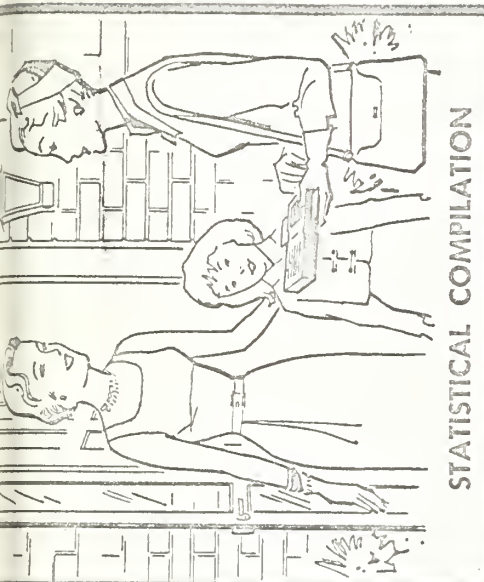
Maximum flexibility of data punching and printing is provided by the Model 21-2. Punching may be done in fields of up to six columns each in any location on the card.

A printed strip on the card gauge is used to identify the various field locations to be punched. The field indexing gauge is equipped with a positive registration stop and a magnifying window to facilitate reading the reference data on the strip.

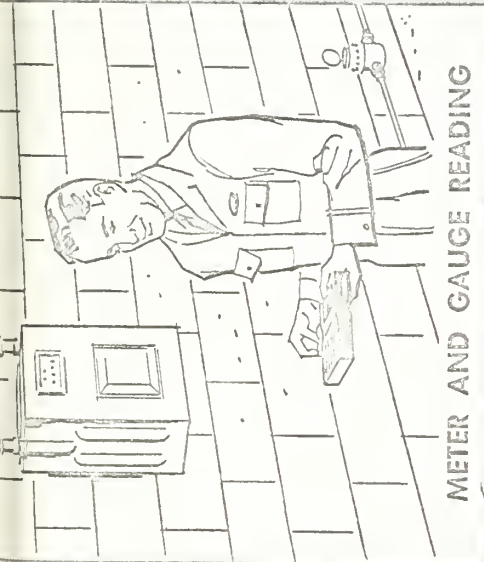
A tabulator stop is optionally available to facilitate quick location of the card to each of several pre-determined punching fields. All data punched is printed across the top of the card from large, bold face type through a ribbon.



# FOR SOURCE DATA COLLECTION



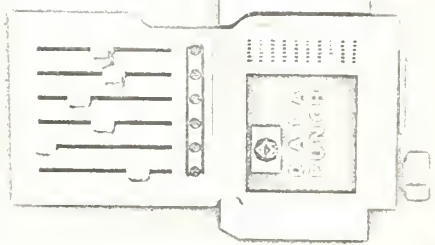
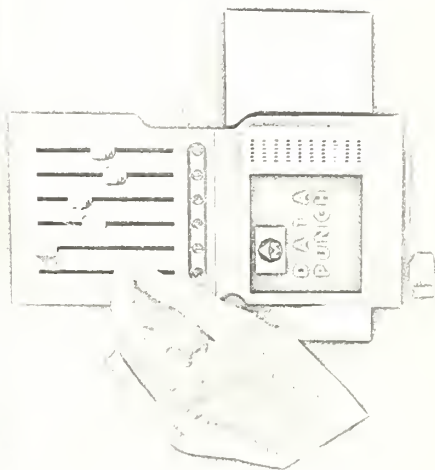
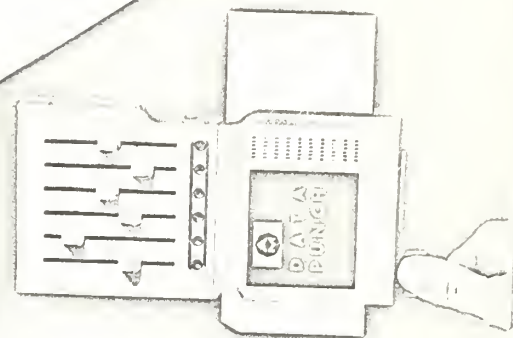
STATISTICAL COMPILATION



METER AND GAUGE READING



STOCK REQUISITIONING



1. Place card in machine. Slide card in by punched by positioning card on a tape. Card is by online field in reading stage.

2.

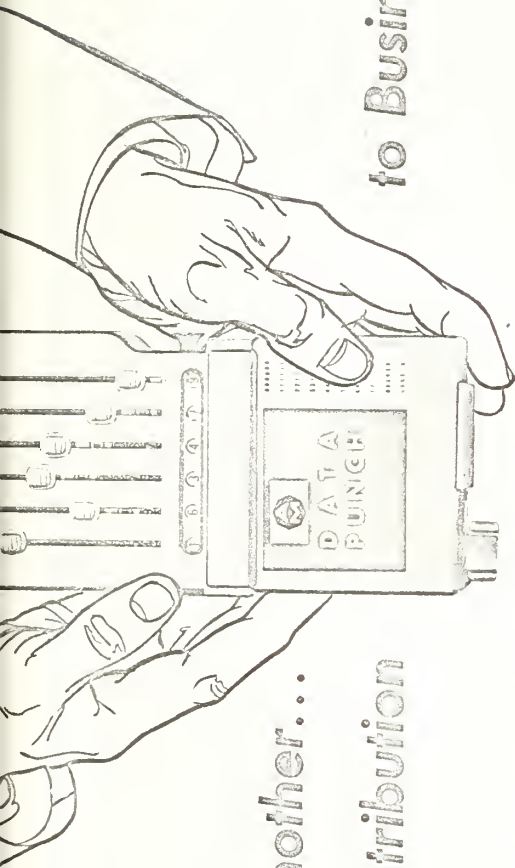
3. Data transfer rate is 100 characters per second by positioning key. Data are transfered to the tape at 100 characters per second.

3.

Operation







Another...  
**Addressograph® Contribution**

**to Business Automation**

## **THIS PORTABLE DATA PUNCH... can simplify the enormous task of preparing input to Data Processing Systems**

Direct-from-source input provides the efficiency, speed and reliability needed for a smooth operating data processing system. The subsequent transcription of data and keypunching are eliminated as are errors which normally result from multiple handling. The Data Punch is representative of a complete line of Addressograph equipment designed to pre-punch and pre-print documents for entry into a data processing system... increases the productive utilization of this equipment.

Addressograph-Multigraph has offices in principal cities of the world. Field representatives in these offices have the knowledge and experience to help provide maximum benefits from equipment such as the Portable Addressograph Data Punch. These men are kept up to date through the constant development and world-wide exchange of new ideas for the simplification of business paperwork methods.



**Addressograph - Multigraph Corporation**

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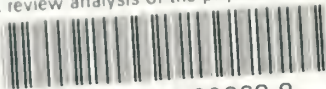






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